The Bombay Gazette.

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THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance delivered in Town	Rs. 52 0
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Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette.*"

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE Via SUEZ CANAL.



THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, take cargo to Liverpool, London, and Havre, via the Canal.

Rates of Fare for Passengers.

To Liverpool via Suez Canal—1st class £50; 2nd class £35. To Suez—1st class £40; 2nd class £22 10s. To Trieste (exclusive of Transit)—1st class £53; 2nd class £34. } Exclusive of Wines.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Stephen, Kennard & Co., London; Messrs. Tod, Kennard & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. Tod, Rathborne & Co., Alexandria; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

Bombay, 8th June 1870.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Sunday, the 13th November, at 8 A.M., from Mazagon.



THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. GOLCONDA, (1,909 tons, and 400 H. P.,) Captain A. Coleman, WILL LEAVE FOR SUEZ as above, carrying H.M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Marseilles, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Trieste, Venice, Genoa, Barcelona and Havre, Liverpool, or London.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on 11th instant.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon by noon on the day before the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

Passengers who prefer going on board the night before will be allowed to do so.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 7 A.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

PASSPORTS.

PASSENGERS intending to TRAVEL via MARSEILLES or BRINDISI are requested to take NOTICE, that it will be necessary to PROVIDE themselves with PASSPORTS visèd by the French Consul, before leaving Bombay.

REDUCED PARCEL RATES.

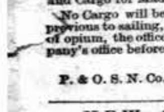
A considerable REDUCTION has been made in the TARIFF of CHARGES for SMALL PARCELS to ENGLAND, &c., particulars of which can be learnt on application at this Office.

Ordinary Parcels will in future be received up to noon on Mail day, and Samples up to 4 P.M.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Rampart Row, Bombay, 5th November 1870.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.



THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. ORISSA, (1,646 tons, and 300 H.P.), Captain P. S. Tomlin, will be despatched for the above Ports on THURSDAY, the 10th November, leaving Mazagon at noon on that day, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's office before 11 A.M. on Tuesday, the 8th proximo.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Rampart Row, Bombay, 27th October 1870.

NEW OVERLAND ROUTE (via SUEZ CANAL.)

DIRECT SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY and MARSEILLES, touching at ADEN, SUEZ, ISMAILIA, PORT SAID, ALEXANDRIA (in case of need), and MARSEILLES.



LA COMPAGNIE MARSEILLAISE DE NAVIGATION A VAPEUR.—MARC FRAISSINET PERE and FILS will DESPATCH STEAMERS MONTHLY from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES, via the SUEZ CANAL.

Freight.—The Company undertake to grant through Bills of Lading for the above, and most other Continental Ports and also to Liverpool. They have further made arrangements to forward Cotton at a through rate from Bombay to the principal towns in France, Germany, Switzerland, Italy, Belgium, and Spain.

Freight on Goods shipped to Europe to be payable at destination.

INSURANCE may be effected on very moderate terms, under the Company's Floating Policy, on goods shipped to the Continent by their own Steamers. Premiums of Insurance from Bombay to Marseilles ½ per cent.

The undersigned are further prepared to receive Merchandize from up-country, and to forward same to any part of Europe.

PASSENGER RATES.

(Inclusive of Wines, and all Transit Fees through the Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck. (Without food)
To Aden	£25	£15	£5
,, Suez	£40	£22-10	£8
,, Port Said	£42	£24	£9
,, Marseilles	£56	£36	£14

Children over three and under ten years of age, half fare.

The Company issue Return Tickets available for six months, deducting 20 per cent from the cost of the Return Passage.

The Steamers carry both Doctor and Stewardess.

Departures from Marseilles on the 1st and from Bombay about the 7th of each month.

In accordance with the above, the s. s. EUROPE, 3,500 Tons, Captain Martino, will be despatched on or about the 7th December next.

For further particulars, rates of Freight, &c., apply to KUNKLER, PREISWERCK, & Co., Agents.

Elphinstone Circle, 10th October 1870.

STEAM COMMUNICATION BETWEEN SURAT, GOGO, AND BHOWNUGGUR.



THE Screw Steamer LADY NYASSA, Commander M. Xavier, plys regularly between the above Ports. Superior accommodation for first-class. Full particulars can be obtained from the Agents at Surat, Bhownuggur, and Gogo.

OVERLAND PASSENGERS.

Gentlemen proceeding Home will find all that is requisite in the following detailed list; the Goods being made specially for the passage and Home wear:—

REQUIREMENTS.

½ Dozen Silk and Wool Shirts.	1 Rug with straps.
½ ,, Under Vests.	1 Maud.
½ ,, Linen Collars.	1 Inverness Cape.
1 ,, Fine Cotton Socks.	1 Hand Portmanteau.
1 ,, Fine Merino Socks.	2 Overland Trunks.
½ ,, Fine Merino Drawers.	1 Clothes Bag.
½ ,, Colored Handkerchiefs.	1 Travelling Hat.
1 ,, White Cambric.	1 Courier Bag.
1 Overland Suit.	1 Easy Chair.
2 Sleeping Suits.	1 Umbrella.
2 Pairs of Kid Gloves.	1 Pair of Brushes.
6 Scarfs and Ties.	Ladies' Overland Trunks.

Return Fares.—First Class Passengers embarking from India by the P. and O. Co.'s Steamer within six months of their arrival from England, and *vice versa*, will be allowed a reduction of 20 per cent. on the Return Passage Money.

Bombay. BADHAM & Co., Apollo House.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited).

The following are the DATES of SAILING of this Company's Steamers:—

FROM CALCUTTA.

For CHITTAGONG and AKYAB, 11th and 25th November, and 9th and 23rd December.

For AKYAB, RANGOON and MOULMEIN, 2nd, 16th and 30th November, and 14th and 28th December.

For RANGOON and MOULMEIN, 9th and 23rd November, and 7th and 21st December.

For STRAITS, calling at Rangoon and Moulmein, 9th November and 27th December.

For PORT BLAIR and CAMORTA, 25th November and 23rd December.

For BOMBAY, calling at Gopaulpore, Bimlipatam, Vizagapatam, Coconada, Madras, Negapatam, Galle, Colombo, Tuticorin, Cochin, or Narrakal, (and, weather permitting, Beypore, Calicut, Cannanore and Mangalore,) and Carwar, 1st, 15th, and 29th November, and 13th and 27th December.

FROM BOMBAY.

For CALCUTTA, calling at the same ports as the Steamers from Calcutta for Bombay, 8th and 22nd November, and 6th and 20th December.

For KURRACHEE, 7th, 14th, 21st, and 28th November, and 5th, 12th, 19th, and 26th December.

For PERSIAN GULF, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, and Bussorah, and carrying Passengers and Cargo for Bagdad, 14th and 28th November, and 12th and 26th December.

FROM MADRAS.

For RANGOON, calling at Masulipatam, Coconada, Vizagapatam and Bimlipatam, 5th November and 3rd December.

Managing Agents ......Messrs. MACKINNON, MACKENZIE and Co., Calcutta.
Agents at Bombay......Messrs. WILLIAM NICOL and Co.
,, Madras ......Messrs. BINNY & Co.

BIERS & Co.'s STABLES and HORSE FODDER DEPOT, Back Bay Compound, Girgaum.

Shigram and Horse, ordinary hire Rs. 4
Brougham do. do. 5
Job Horses for any period.
Horses and Carriages on Commission Sales at all times.

BIERS & Co.

SHIPPING.

BRINDISI STEAMERS.

CARRYING HER MAJESTY'S INDIAN AND CHINA MAILS HITHERTO SENT via MARSEILLES.

ADRIATICO ORIENTALE COMPANY.

UNDER ARRANGEMENT with the English POST OFFICE authorities, the Mail hitherto sent by the P. & O. Steamers via Marseilles, will be despatched by the Steamers of the Adriatico Orientale Company from Alexandria to Brindisi until the end of the war. This route being now the regular Mail line, becomes the safest as well as the most expeditious route for passengers.

The undersigned are prepared to issue THROUGH TICKETS from ALEXANDRIA to BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, NAPLES, ROME, BOLOGNA, FLORENCE, TURIN, SUSA, VERONA, CAMERLATA, MILAN, and PARIS.

Steamers leave Alexandria on the arrival of the Mail from Bombay.

The passage from Alexandria to Brindisi occupies only three days, and the through journey to London about 140 hours, making a saving over other routes of about 48 hours.

On arrival at Brindisi of the weekly fast Steamer from Alexandria, an Express Train is run by the South Italian Railway en route for London, via Ancona, Bologna, Milan, the Brenner Pass, Munich and Frankfort to Dover, THUS AVOIDING THE SEAT OF WAR.

RATES OF FARE FROM ALEXANDRIA.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.		1st Class.	2nd Class.
To BRINDISI	Rs. 110	Rs. 80	To ROME	Rs. 123	Rs. 89-8
,, VENICE	,, 128	,, 88	,, PARIS	,, 208	,, 156-8

For rates to other towns apply to STEARNS, HOBART, & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 29th October 1870.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON AND COMPANY, No. 25, Apollo Street.

AUCTION SALE of Padow called Sewpursad, now lying at the Jukuria Bunder in Re Bhugwanjee Dwarkadass and Vullubdass Bhugwanjee, Insolvents.

THIS DAY TUESDAY, the 8th day of November 1870, at 4 P.M., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the Official Assignee, the right, title and interest of the Insolvents in the following Padow:—

Padow called Sewpursad, of 104 Bombay candies burthen, No. 2,916, in the state in which she is now lying at the Jukuria Bunder, with all her tackle, &c.

For further particulars apply at the Office of the Official Assignee, High Court, Bombay, or to the undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 8th November 1870.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, 3, Marine Street, Bombay.

IMPORTANT TO CONTRACTORS AND CAPITALISTS.

On THURSDAY, the 17th instant, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will, under instructions from the London, Asiatic and American Company, Limited, submit to Public Auction, at their rooms, in Bombay, the right to excavate Sand for the present season from the shore of Rewus Moria.

Rewus Moria is situated on the opposite side of Bombay Harbour on a spit jutting into the harbour at the mouth of the Nagotna river. Its position is most convenient inasmuch as boats going to and from the Reclamation works, would make a fair wind of both the land and sea breezes, whole it is about the nearest point from which sand for reclamation purposes can be taken and boats can go close in shore with safety.

N.B.—For all further particulars apply to the undersigned,

Bombay, 8th November 1870. CRAWFORD & Co.

BENNETT and COMPANY. No. 5 Forbes Street.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable and Handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass, and Porcelainware, Carriages, Horses, &c., at Tarwaddy, Malabar Hill.

On THURSDAY, the 10th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at his residence at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass, and Porcelainware, Carriages, Horses, &c., the property of F. S. Leathes, Esq., the same comprises rich Cut Glassware, handsome Dinner, Breakfast and Dessert Services, best Plated ware such as a set of Dish Covers containing 4 Hotwater Curry Dishes, Cruet and Egg Frames, Ice Pitcher, Waiter, a set of Spoons and Forks, Table and Chamber Candlesticks, Cutlery, a first-rate double-barrelled breech-loading Gun by Howell & Sons, &c., handsomely Carved Blackwood Furniture, such as a Dining Table in 2 pieces, a ditto Camp ditto in 3 pieces, Sideboard, Screens, Circular, Pier, Sofa and Side Tables, Easy and Drawing-room Chairs, half-backed Sofas, Ottoman, plated double light Hanging Argand Lamp, rich Drawing-room Carpets, Hatstand, handsome English Brass four-post Bedstead, Reclining Couches, Dressing and Washing Tables, Toilet and Cheval Glasses, Clothes and Gown Presses, English Mahogany Writing Table, Towel Horses, Clothes Baskets, &c., &c.

At 1 P.M.

A first-class English-built light Sociable by Lewis.
A handsome English-built C Spring Buggy, in good order.
A ditto Chesnut Arab Riding Horse, quiet in saddle 14-3 height
A powerful hardworking Bay Arab Buggy Horse.
Sets of English double and single Harness and Ladies' and Gentlemen's Saddles, &c.

Catalogues are published, and the property will be on view.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable and Handsome Household Furniture, best Plated Glass and Porcelainware, a handsome English-built 4 seated Open-carriage by Peters & Sons of London, a ditto Madras-built Circular fronted double-seated Brougham by Tod & Co., a handsome English-built light Buggy, a ditto Fast-trotting Grey Arab Horse, goes also in saddle, a set of English Brass Mounted Carriage Harness, Lady's and Gentleman's Saddles, &c., at Malabar Hill.

On MONDAY, the 14th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at his residence at Malabar Hill, the valuable and Handsome Household Furniture, Carriages, Horses, &c., the property of E. D. Estill, Esq.

Full particulars will be given hereafter. Catalogues will be published, and the property on view, 4 days before the day of sale.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome Household Furniture, best Plated, Glass and Porcelainware, a first-class English Mahogany semi-grand Piano by Broadwood and Sons, a ditto ditto full-size Slate Billiard Table by Thurston, handsome Carriages, Horses, &c., Napean Sea Road, Malabar Hill.

On WEDNESDAY, the 16th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by public auction, at his residence, at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome Household Furniture, Piano, Carriages, Horses, &c., the property of C. Griffiths, Esq.

Catalogues will be published, and the property on view, 4 days before the day of sale.

AUCTION SALE of very VALUABLE and HANDSOME ENGLISH MAHOGANY, ROSEWOOD and RICHLY OPEN CARVED BLACKWOOD HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, best Elkington's Platedware, rich Crockery and Glassware, Handsome Pier Glasses in gilt frames, best Argand Chandeliers, &c., (and if not previously disposed of by private contract) Handsome Carriages, Horses, at Cumballa Hill.

On WEDNESDAY the 23rd, and THURSDAY the 24th November, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at his residence at the abovementioned place, the very valuable and handsome Household Furniture, &c., the property of William Nicol, Esq., proceeding to England.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

Catalogues will be published, and the property on view 5 days before the day of sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 8th November 1870.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

IMMENSE SUCCESS OF THE NOVELTY INTRODUCED IN INDIAN MUSIC.

SECOND REPRESENTATION OF

N. D. APYAKHTIAR'S

PARSEE OPERA, CONCERT and BURLESQUE COMPANY.

SATURDAY, 12TH NOVEMBER 1870.

FIRST NIGHT OF THE ENLIGHTENED PARSEES OF WESTERN INDIA.

FIRST NIGHT OF OUR HINDOO FRIENDS, THE PURBHOO REFORMERS.

FIRST NIGHT OF LOVE AND MARRIAGE.

SECOND NIGHT OF THE MUCH-ADMIRED OPERA OF

ROOSTUM AND SORAB.

GREAT SUCCESS OF THE ETHIOPIAN BALLET.

For further particulars see the Programme.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Box	Rs. 5	Gallery	Rs. 2
Stalls	,, 3	Pit	,, 1

Doors open at 8½ P.M. Performance to commence at 9 P.M., precisely.

Tickets to be had at the "Apyakhtiar Press," Kalbadevy Road, and on the night of the Performance at the Box Office, Theatre.

BOMBAY BOATING CLUB.—The ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of this Club will be HELD in the Prothonotary's Office, High Court, on WEDNESDAY next, the 9th instant, at five o'clock P.M., when the attendance of Members is requested.

Bombay Boating Club, 7th November 1870.

NOTICE.—SEALED TENDERS are hereby INVITED for the PURCHASE of 748 TEAK LOGS and 63 TALDOMS of BLACKWOOD, the Property of the Cochin Government, and lying in the Timber Depot at Ponany.

2. Tenders will be received till TUESDAY the 8th November 1870, and opened on the following day in the Huzoor Cutcherry at Ernacollum, in the presence of such of the parties interested as may be in attendance.

3. The Tenders should specify in words at length a rate per Candy all round both for Teak Logs and Blackwood.

4. The Candy is equal in Malabar measurement to one Cubic Kole, a Kole being equal to 28¼ English inches.

5. The contents of each Log will be determined by its actual dimensions without reference to defects of any description; but a deduction of 15 per cent. from the amount sale of the Teak Logs only will be allowed for defects.

6. The Tenders to be addressed to the Dewan of Cochin, and to be superscribed "Tender for Teak Timber and Blackwood."

7. The Government reserves to itself the right of rejecting any or all of the Tenders which may be received without assigning a reason for so doing.

W. E. ELLICOT, Commercial Agent to the Cochin Government.

Commercial Office, Ernacollum in Cochin, 29th October 1870.

AUCTION SALE of HORSES.

The following HORSES will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION THIS DAY, at 4 o'clock P.M., at the Byculla Commission Stable.

1 Grey Aus. Gelding "Prospect," 7 years, 16 h—good Jumper.

1 Brown Aus. Gelding "Frank," 7 years, 15 h 2 inches—very handsome, will make a good Hunter and Charger, perfectly quiet in saddle.

1 D Bay Aus. Gelding, 7 years, 15 h 1 inch—perfect in single and double Harness, will make a good Brougham Horse.

1 D Brown Aus. Gelding, 7 years, 15 h 1 inch, perfect in single and double Harness—one of the fastest trotter in Bombay.

1 Roan Gelding "Sorento," 4 years, by "Premier," dam Delaware Girl, by "Delapre"—a very promising Maiden.

1 Grey Arab Galloway, 5 years, 13 h 3½ inches—a perfect Lady's horse, very handsome, and up to weight.

1 Bay Arab Horse, 5 years, 14 h 1½ inch, very handsome, and a good Hack—and several other Horses of useful stamp.

Such a batch was never before put up to public competition, and the public should not LOOSE the CHANCE of getting really good Horses of value, all of which are young and useful Horses.

The Horses advertised for sale on account of JAIJA KESERESSINGJEE, is POSTPONED until further notice.

ALLI ABDOOLA.

Bombay, 8th November 1870.

NOTICES.

THE DEPOT of the SOCIETY for PROMOTING CHRISTIAN KNOWLEDGE will, from this date, be OPEN DAILY from 3 to 6 P.M., SUNDAYS excepted.

C. F. H. JOHNSTON, Secretary.

Money School, 1st September 1870.

TAPTEE BRIDGE.—DESIGNS and TENDERS received by the undersigned up to January 15th, 1871. For further particulars apply to W. SOWERBY, Esquire, Local Funds Engineer, Surat.

T. C. HOPE, Collector and President Local Fund Committee.

12th October 1870.

NOTICE to CONTRACTORS.—The undersigned will receive TENDERS up to noon on the 12th current, for the SUPPLY of LABOUR on BOARD the B. I. S. N. Co.'s STEAMERS taking in and discharging Cargo. For further information and terms of Contract apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents B. I. S. N. Company, Ld.

TO the JUSTICES of the PEACE for the CITY of BOMBAY.—I hereby give Notice, that an ADJOURNED SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay will be held, in the Durbar Room, Town Hall, on WEDNESDAY, the 9th day of November 1870, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, precisely, to proceed with the consideration of the Budget of the Municipal Commissioner for 1871.

F. STANGER LEATHES, Clerk to the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay.

Bombay, Town Hall, 4th November 1870.

FRERE LAND and RECLAMATION COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that a GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS in the abovementioned Company will be HELD at 1, Church Street, Fort, on MONDAY, the 21st day of November 1870, at 3 P.M., to consider an Account showing the manner in which the WINDING UP of the Company has been conducted, and the Property of the Company disposed of.

BYRAMJEE CURSETJEE, Liquidator.

Bombay, 18th October 1870.

THE FRERE LAND COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that a GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS in the abovementioned Company will be HELD at 1, Church Street, Fort, on the 21st day of November 1870, at 3 P.M., to consider an Account showing the manner in which the WINDING UP of the Company has been conducted and the Property of the Company disposed of.

BYRAMJEE CURSETJEE, Liquidator.

17th October 1870.

BOMBAY RECLAMATION COMPANY, Limited, (in Liquidation).—A DISTRIBUTION of ASSETS of Rs. 75 per SHARE will be MADE to the Registered Shareholders on the production of Share Certificates on and after FRIDAY next the 4th instant.

J. G. SMITH, For Self and Co-Liquidators.

Elphinstone Circle, 2nd November 1870.

BOMBAY, BARODA, and CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

EXTENSION TO WUDWAN.

TENDERS will be received up to the 16th instant, for the works on Contracts Nos. 3 and 4 between VEERUMGAUM and WUDWAN. Plans and Specifications may be seen at the Company's Offices, Fort.

The Company will not be bound to accept the lowest or any tender.

FRANCIS MATHEW, Chief Resident Engineer and Acting Agent.

Bombay, 2nd November 1870.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY

TO WATCHMAKERS.

This Company is prepared to RECEIVE OFFERS from persons willing to CONTRACT for the REPAIR of the POCKET TIMEPIECES, and the WINDING UP and KEEPING in REPAIR of the CLOCKS at all the STATIONS and OFFICES on the Lines extending from Bombay to Nagpoor and Bombay to Koolburga, and Stations beyond, when opened, FOR ONE YEAR, from the 1st January 1871.

Particulars may be ascertained on application at the Storekeeper's Office, Byculla.

Offers, to be endorsed "Tenders for repairing Clocks and Watches," will be received by the Agent at his Office, Elphinstone Circle, up to Noon on WEDNESDAY the 7th December next.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

W. WARDEN MORICE, Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office, Byculla, 3rd November 1870.

ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

At a large MEETING of POLICYHOLDERS of the ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY and its ASSOCIATED OFFICES to-day, MR. JAMES THOMSON in the Chair, the following RESOLUTIONS were adopted:—

1. "That the Policyholders approve and accept the scheme of reconstruction prepared by the Committee of Policyholders, Annuitants, and Shareholders in the Albert Life Assurance Company, and now submitted to the Meeting, subject to such modifications as may be found expedient, and be sanctioned by the Court of Chancery."

2. "That this Meeting earnestly impress upon the Policyholders the importance of sending in their individual assents to the scheme as speedily as possible, so as to strengthen the hands of the Committee in carrying the same into effect."

3. "That the Policyholders consider it desirable and agree to pay the premiums due on their respective Policies to an account to be opened at the Bank of England and the Agra Bank, Limited, in the names of Messrs. Thomson, Bell, and Major-General Cunningham, three of the Members of the Committee of Policyholders, Annuitants, and Shareholders in the Albert Life Assurance Company; the premiums to be returned, in case the Scheme of Reconstruction should not be carried out, without deduction of any kind."—*Times*, 29th April 1870.

The AGRA BANK, Limited, is PREPARED to RECEIVE PREMIA on Policies in the above Company, in terms of the foregoing Resolutions.

EDWARD MORRISS, Manager, Bombay Branch.

Bombay, 1st June 1870.

MESSRS. DANCE and KNELL have just arrived per Steamship STOWELL, from England, for the purpose of CLEARING OFF a

BANKRUPTCY STOCK OF DRAPERY GOODS,

principally of a quantity of BROAD and NARROW CLOTHS, SCOTCH TWEEDS, CHEVIOTS, &c. which will be sold considerably below manufacturing prices.

No. 6, Rampart Row, Bombay, 24th September 1870.

TO MERCHANTS.

For Sale at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, at Reduced Price, Rs. 8.

STREET'S INDIAN and COLONIAL MERCANTILE DIRECTORY for 1870.

Containing the Trade Returns, Tariffs, Populations, names of the leading Merchants and Traders, and much general information valuable to commercial men concerning the chief towns in India, Ceylon, China, Japan, the Eastern Archipelago, Mauritius, Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, South Africa, Canada, British Columbia, South and Central America, West Indies, Mediterranean, and the United Kingdom.

In the Directory will be found particulars as to transit and passage rates, concise descriptions of each country and town, and principal products, banks and bank agents, &c., &c.

MESSRS. BADHAM & COMPANY, APOLLO HOUSE, BOMBAY.

		Rs. a.
BADHAM'S Celebrated	Wove Flannel Shirts	9 0
BADHAM'S ,,	Silk and Wool	9 8
BADHAM'S ,,	Indian Shirt	7 0
BADHAM'S ,,	French Colored Shirts	65 0 per doz.
BADHAM'S ,,	White Shirts	60 0 ,,
BADHAM'S ,,	Overland Suits	35 0
BADHAM'S ,,	Travelling Suits	35 0
BADHAM'S ,,	Silk & Wool Sleeping Suits	20 0
BADHAM'S ,,	All Wool Sleeping Suits	18 0
BADHAM'S ,,	Indian Suits for Sleeping	16 0
BADHAM'S ,,	Serge Suits	40 0

HOSIERS, GLOVERS AND GENERAL WAREHOUSEMEN. By appointment To His Excellency the GOVERNOR GENERAL of INDIA.

ALLAN'S CYCLONIAN WATERPROOF SUITS, made expressly to resist the severest weather, warranted not to stick together, and will last for years.

Black Coat, Leggings, and Cap ... Rs. 30
Drab ditto ditto ... 35

For Waterproof Suit send size of chest, height, and Cash.

A few Waterproof Saddle Covers.

A JOB LOT OF SCOTCH TWEED'S, at reduced prices for monsoon wear.

Double breasted Coat and Trousers ... Rs. 20
Fancy dark silk mixed Tweeds
Double breasted Coat and Trousers ... 30
Drab and Brown Alpine Hats ... Rs. 5 to 6
Black Merino Cork lined Hats ... 7

HOSIERY, English-made Shirts, Collars, and Fancy Ties, Merino and Woollen Hose, Merino and Wool Under Shirts, Cotton and Woollen Sleeping Suits, from Rs. 12 to Rs. 18.

SPLENDID LARGE CARPETS, 30 by 22, 10 by 7, and 6-6 by 4-6, Portmanteaus, Coupling Straps, Scotch Mauds and Rail Rugs.

Terms Cash.

17, Apollo Street. A. ALLAN.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value he prilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c. seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Terms of Advertising may be learned on application to the Manager "Bombay Gazette" Press.

"Bombay Gazette" Press, 1869.

NOTICES.

GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS AT THE BROACH AND AKOLA EXHIBITIONS 1868.

GOLD KEYLESS HUNTERS and SEMI-HUNTERS, Plain or Engine-turned Cases. Rs. 225.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

LADY'S small GOLD HUNTERS, Enamelled and Jewelled Cases. Rs. 150.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

SILVER KEYLESS HUNTERS, 1st quality, Patent Lever, extra finished. Rs. 100.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

SILVER HUNTERS, Patent Lever, 3/4 plate, in strong good Silver Cases, Engine-turned, very serviceable, warranted for two years. Rs. 50.

The same Watch, Keyless. Rs. 70.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

OFFICE CLOCKS, Patent Lever, Octagon or Round, imitation Walnut, 8-days, with Bell. Rs. 25.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

P. GRANT and SON, SADDLERS, &c., have commenced business again at No. [illegible] Hummum Street, where all orders will be attended to.

Orders from Out-stations to be accompanied with remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

GEORGE NICOLL AND Co.,

BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS,
24. MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.
1, EAST STREET, POONA.
ELPHINSTONE STREET, KURRACHEE.

MESSRS. HEPTOOLA ALLEEBHOY AND COMPANY.

22 Apollo Street, opposite the Secretariate,

Beg respectfully to invite the attention of Merchants, Captains of Vessels, Contractors, and the Public in general, to their large Stock, consisting of SHIP CHANDLERY of all sorts, including Anti-fouling Composition, for the bottoms of steam vessels and every description of engineering plant, for the repairs of steamers &c., &c. All articles supplied will be of the best quality and at moderate rates, and orders will meet with prompt execution, and be carried out in a manner which they trust will meet with approbation and a continuance of favours. A few articles on hand enumerated below, which may meet with attention:—

Peacock's and McInnes's Anti-fouling Composition.
McDougall's Disinfecting Powder.
Taps and Dies (Whitworth's) complete in Cases.
Low Moor Iron Bars, Plates and Rivets.
Best Triesties Flour in barrels at Rs. 24 a barrel.
Copper and Brass Pipes, of sizes.

Anti-Corrosive Paint.	Fire Engines complete.
Corrugated Hoop Iron.	Patent Water Closets.
Jim Crows.	Traversing Screw Jacks.
Smiths' English Bellows.	Corrugated Iron.
Canvas.	Belting of sizes.
Rollers, Skins.	Clear Cloth.
Bundling Twine.	Paper for Mill use.
Portland Cement.	Iron Tanks of sizes.
Paint Oil, of various sorts.	Fire Bricks.
Wire Netting.	Perforated Zinc Sheets.

N. B.—The Trade supplied at moderate rates.

ICES! ICES!! ICES!!!

JEWANJEE'S EXCHANGE

Messrs. JEEWANJEE & Co. beg to intimate that they have arranged to have Superior ICE CREAMS and WATER ICE always ready at their Tiffin Rooms, at the corner of Meadow Street and Hummum Street, at 4 Annas a Glass.

JEWANJEE'S EXCHANGE.

(By JEWANJEE & Co., Proprietors Byculla Hotel).

Messrs. JEWANJEE & Co. beg to intimate that their FIRST CLASS TIFFIN and BILLIARD ROOMS in the commodious premises at the corner of Meadow Street and Hummum Street are open daily, and that Hot-chops, Steaks, and Oysters, &c., &c., are served up in a superior style, at a minute's notice.

The Billiard Room and ordinary Tiffin Room are on the ground floor, and on the first flat there are half a dozen nicely fitted up private rooms for tiffins.

A First class selection of WINES, SPIRITS, and BEER, &c.

JEWANJEE & Co.

THE CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN.

JEEWANJEE & Co., the Proprietors of the CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN, in thanking Visitors for the very liberal patronage extended to the Hotel in former seasons, beg to intimate that they have now RE-OPENED the Hotel.

The Chowk Hotel is the highest bungalow on Matheran Hill, and is therefore well exposed to the breeze. There is a large Verandah, from which the view is very extensive and pleasing, and also an excellent Billiard Table. Attached to the Hotel is a fine range of Bedrooms, and the furnishing and thorough cleanliness maintained will, the Proprietors hope, continue to secure the comfort of Visitors and afford satisfaction. Care is taken to keep on stock a good supply of Wines, Spirits, &c., of the first quality.

Terms as before, Rs. 6 per day.

JEEWANJEE & Co.

BYCULLA REFRESHMENT ROOMS.

JEWANJEE AND COMPANY, Proprietors of the Byculla Hotel, beg to intimate that they have now OPENED a REFRESHMENT ESTABLISHMENT in connection with their Billiard Room, adjoining the Byculla Hotel, where Steaks, Chops, and other Refreshments can be had at any hour at reasonable prices. Care will be taken to serve only first class meats, and excellent arrangements have been made for cooking at a moment's notice, by means of a patent stove just received from Europe, any dish in the bill of fare.

Private Rooms have been expressly built for the accommodation of Visitors, in connection with the Billiard Room, which has been refitted, and in which there are now four first-class Billiard Tables, brilliantly lighted with Gas.

Wines and Spirits and American Drinks of every description can be had at the bar of the Billiard Rooms.

BYCULLA (late BOMBAY) HOTEL,

(BY JEWANJEE & Co.,)

AT THE JUNCTION OF BELLASIS AND CLARE ROADS, BYCULLA.

(Within 5 minutes walk of Byculla and Tardeo Railway Stations.)

BYCULLA HOTEL is acknowledged to to be in every respect the best in Bombay. Having been built expressly for an hotel, the building possesses advantages over bungalow hotels, and has been fitted up in such a manner as to ensure the greatest comfort to Residents and Visitors. Ample accommodation has been provided for Families. All the Apartments are lofty, and well furnished, and an excellent Table is kept. Care is also taken that the Wines and other Liquors are of the first quality. Adjoining the large Dining Saloon are a Library and two good Billiard Tables. Hot and Cold Baths always ready.

JEWANJEE & Co.

ENGLISH HOTEL,

BRITISH HOTEL LANE, APOLLO STREET.

THIS Hotel is fitted up and furnished in the most complete manner; no expense has been spared to render it the most commodious and comfortable Establishment both for Gentlemen and Families to be found in Bombay.

The Sleeping Apartments and Sitting Rooms are replete with every convenience, and the strictest regard is paid to cleanliness throughout the premises. The Table will be found to be abundantly supplied with viands of unrivalled excellence, and the Culinary Department is under the immediate supervision of the Proprietor.

The Wines, Liquors, and Beer are of the very best description, supplied from the most celebrated houses in the London and Continental Markets. The Proprietor confidently recommends this Establishment to the patronage of Travellers and Residents, all of whom may be accommodated with the comforts of a home at moderate charges.

The Hotel is pleasantly situated, and within five minutes of the Railway Station and the Apollo Bunder.

PESTONJEE BAPOOJEE, Proprietor.

GREAT EASTERN HOTEL, WINE & GENERAL PURVEYING COMPANY (Ld). ALLAHABAD BRANCH.

HOTEL DEPARTMENT ONLY.

ALLAHABAD having now become an important city, to meet its growing requirements, the Company has, at considerable expense, enlarged and improved their Hotel by the addition of an upper storey. From its central position, and close proximity to the Railway Station, the Hotel offers to Travellers, wishing to break their journey, a comfortable and quiet resting-place, with Refreshments of the very best.

The Hotel is on the Queen's Road, Allahabad, and within an easy walk of five minutes from the Terminus. It is fitted up and furnished in the most complete manner, and suited both for Families and Single Gentlemen; but the upper rooms are more especially adapted for Families, as they can be occupied one, two, or three, en suite, with capital Bath Rooms attached. These Rooms are also, without exception, the coolest and most comfortable in the station.

The Wines, Spirits, and Beer are selected from the Company's stock in Calcutta, and fresh supplies are sent monthly, thus ensuring to visitors the best and most unexceptionable articles of the kind to be procured in the North-Western Provinces.

A first-class slate Billiard Table is provided for the use of the Residents, and for the amusement during the short interval of Gentlemen passing through. The room is detached, and at some distance from the main building.

Terms—STRICTLY CASH.

CLARENDON FAMILY HOTEL.

(NESBIT LANE, BYCULLA.)

THE present Proprietor, who has just purchased the Property and Effects belonging to the Clarendon Family Hotel, Bombay, takes this opportunity of inviting the attention of the Gentlemen who have heretofore patronised the Hotel, and of the public in general, to the vastly extended comforts and advantages which the Hotel, under the new Management, affords to Sojourners and Residents in Bombay.

The present Proprietor, in undertaking the business of the Hotel, has no aim to immediate profit, but he will endeavour steadfastly to give the Hotel "a local habitation and a name" among a far wider circle than that in which it may hitherto be known. He has cheerfully made large sacrifices to carry this intention into effect. He trusts that those who visit the Hotel will be ready to testify that the execution does not fall short of the design.

The idea of "home comforts" and of the ease, free from restraint, which one enjoys at 'home,' has seldom been associated with Indian Hotels. The Proprietor hopes that the present Management of the Clarendon Family Hotel will remove this reproach as far as that Hotel is concerned. With this end in view, he will be happy to receive on most reasonable terms as many permanent residents at the Hotel as can be received without interfering with the intention to make it a home for each and all.

The Proprietor has had experience in the management of an Hotel for a number of years, and having studied the wants of European Gentlemen, he is in a position to make his Hotel all that he promises to make it. Being constantly on the premises, and attending to everything in person, he may assure his patrons that nothing that may conduce to their comfort and convenience shall be left unattended to.

The Clarendon Family Hotel possesses, among others, the following advantages:—

The Hotel premises are finely situated in the vicinity of the Byculla Railway Station, while the Rooms are lofty and airy, without an obstruction in any direction from buildings in the neighbourhood.

An extensive and beautiful Garden, such as no other Hotel in Bombay can boast of, surrounds the premises, the grounds in the front and rear being spacious and laid out at considerable expense and with great taste.

CHARGES MODERATE.

NOTICES.

THE TWENTY-FIVE LAKH LOAN CASE.

Now Ready, at *Bombay Gazette* Office, JUDGMENTS delivered by Mr. Justice Westropp and Sir Charles Sargent in the case of the BANK OF BOMBAY versus THE ORIENTAL BANKING CORPORATION.

The above have been reprinted in Pamphlet Form, and copies may be had in this Office. Price ONE RUPEE.

Bombay Gazette Office, April 4.

WENHAM LAKE ICE COMPANY, No. 9, MARINE STREET.

WENHAM LAKE ICE on SALE, wholesale and retail.

Pass Books for Monthly Credit Accounts available.

TOBACCO on SALE at the WENHAM LAKE ICE COMPANY'S OFFICES, No. 9, Marine Street, Fort.

GOLDEN ORANGE HONEY DEW, 1 to 5 lbs., Rs. 1-8 per lb., 20 lbs. and upwards Re. 1 per lb.

SUNDRY ARTICLES of American Import on SALE at the WENHAM LAKE ICE COMPANY'S OFFICE, No. 9, Marine Street, Fort.

Kerosine Oil—best refined.

900 Ash oars, 9 to 18 feet long	5 as. per foot.
100 barrels Navy Bread, 8,703 lbs	Rs. 10 per cwt.
Platform Scales, weighing 1,200 lbs	,, 125 each.
Do. ,, 800 ,,	,, 100 ,,
American Union Scales	,, 30 ,,
Cheap Tea Scales, 8 lbs	,, 15 ,,
Do. 4 ,,	,, 10 ,,
Post-office Scales, ½ oz.	,, 10 ,,
Preserved Lobsters, 1 lb. tins	,, 6 per doz.
Do. Oysters, ,,	,, 6 ,,
Condensed Milk ,,	,, 12 ,,

KEROSINE OIL STREET LAMPS.—The undersigned have in stock a large supply of Victoria and Washington Street Lamps, as well as the internal parts of Victoria Street Lamps, which can be used in any ordinary Street lantern.

The Victoria or Washington Street Lamps are in extensive use in Bombay, throughout the Presidency, and in the Native States. They are adapted for Verandahs, Gardens, or any out-door lighting where a lamp is required that neither wind nor rain affects.

FARNHAM & Co.

DAILY MARKET PRICE CURRENT.

PUBLISHED by the MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER.

THE DAILY MARKET PRICE CURRENT gives the MAXIMUM PRICES of all the ARTICLES sold in the ARTHUR CRAWFORD MARKETS. Delivered daily to Subscribers to the "Bombay Gazette" for ONE RUPEE a MONTH. Single Copies, One Anna each. Those wishing to subscribe will please apply to the Manager. "Bombay Gazette."

MANURE FOR THE COFFEE PLANT.

MESSRS E. PURSER and COMPANY. AGRICULTURAL CHEMISTS, LONDON,

having for many years devoted attention to the composition of Coffee Manures, which have been most successfully employed on some of the largest Estates, beg to inform Planters that they have appointed the undernoted Agents for the sale of their preparations in India. The first consignment goes forward by the Steamer Surbiton via the Suez Canal, and the Agents are now ready to receive orders for the same.

PURSER'S PATENT COFFEE MANURE contains all the mineral constituents of the Coffee Plant in their most available form.

PURSER'S DISSOLVED BONES, A manure which has been used for many years, and requires no recommendation. Bones in this prepared state produce much better results than when used in a broken condition without further combination.

For further particulars apply to Messrs. H. MANN & Co., Mangalore and Mercara, Messrs. JAMES, ANDREW & Co., Calicut.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

IND COOPE & Co.'s INDIA PALE ALE.—OUR INDIA PALE ALE, Bottled by ourselves, can only be procured in Bombay, through our Sole Agent, Mr. EDULJEE PALLONJEE BOTTLEWALLA.

London, 26th Aug., 1867. IND COOPE & Co.

A NEW SUPPLY of the above celebrated INDIA PALE has just arrived by several vessels, and the undersigned is now prepared to execute orders for any quantity of Quarts or Pints.

EDULJEE PALLONJEE BOTTLEWALLA.

Bombay, 1st September 1870.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the Undersigned.

		Rs. a. per doz.
Bass's Beer, bottled by Port of London	quarts	5 4 ,,
Ditto Ditto Ditto	pints	3 4 ,,
Frederick Geisler & Co.'s Champagne	quarts	40 0 ,,
Ditto Ditto	pints	22 0 ,,
Ayla Albrecht & Co. Ditto Chateau D'Ay	quarts	30 0 ,,
Ditto Ditto Ditto	pints	16 0 ,,
Sechbach Erlanger & Co.'s Champagne, Imperial, 1st quality	quarts	36 0 ,,
Ditto ditto 2nd quality	pints	32 0 ,,
Ditto Sparkling Moselle	quarts	35 0 ,,
Ditto ditto Hock	quarts	35 0 ,,
The United Vineyard Proprietors Company of Cognac Brandy		22 0 ,,

Also.

Hodson's Paint and Varnishes.
David Corsar's Canvass.
Cleaver's Toilet Soap and Perfumery.

Bombay, May, 1870. MARTIN, YOUNG, & Co.

CHARLES TOVEY AND SON'S WINES.

REDUCED RATES.

IN consequence of instructions from home to clear off our Stocks, as Messrs. CHARLES TOVEY and SON have, for the present, decided upon discontinuing further shipments of their Wines to this Presidency, we have Reduced our Prices, as shown in the List below, to which we beg your attention.

The Wines marked thus + may be had in Pints at Rs. 2 per Case extra.

OWEN AND OKELL, AGENTS FOR CHARLES TOVEY & SON.

CLARETS.

Reduced Rates. Rs. a. p.		Former selling Rates. Rs. a. p.
12 0 0	+Mèdoc Ordinaire, C. T.'s No. 4	15 0 0
16 0 0	+St. Emilion, C. T.'s No. 3	20 0 0
19 4 0	+St. Julien, C. T.'s No. 2 C (a good after-dinner Wine)	24 0 0
24 0 0	+St. Estèphe, C. T.'s No. 2 B	30 0 0
28 12 0	+Margaux, C. T.'s No. 2	36 0 0
32 0 0	+Charles Tovey's No. 1	40 0 0
20 0 0	†HAUT SAUTERNE No. 1	25 0 0

BURGUNDIES.

20 0 0	+White Pouilly	25 0 0
24 0 0	+Chablis	30 0 0
24 0 0	+Red Beaune	30 0 0

(These Wines are especially recommended.)

CHAMPAGNES.

23 0 0	+Ay	26 0 0
34 0 0	+Extra dry Sillery Royal	40 0 0
40 0 0	Champagne in half pints, per 4 doz. case	50 0 0
15 0 0	+Ullaged Sparkling Wines, a few cases	15 0 0

PALE SHERRIES.

19 4 0	Soft, fine, dry dinner, No. 3	24 0 0
25 12 0	+Soft, fine, old dry, No. 2	32 0 0
32 0 0	+Very choice old dry, No. 1	40 0 0
35 4 0	+"Three Crowns" Solera	44 0 0
40 0 0	+La Perla	50 0 0

PORTS.

24 0 0	+Fine Fruity Old	30 0 0
28 12 0	+Very Choice Old	36 0 0

SPARKLING MOSELLES.

30 0 0	+Very Choice Muscat	36 0 0
33 0 0	+Die Blume der Mosel	40 0 0

SPARKLING HOCK.

33 0 0	+Die Perle des Reins	40 0 0

SPIRITS.

28 12 0	Charles Tovey's No. 1 Cognac, vintage 1845	32 0 0
23 4 0	Hollands Geneva, 15 squares	26 0 0
16 4 0	Old Tom and Unsweetened Gin	18 0 0
19 12 0	Irish and Scotch Whisky	22 0 0

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

PAYNE AND COMPANY, WINE MERCHANTS,

ESTABLISHED IN CALCUTTA, UPWARDS OF HALF A CENTURY.

INDIAN ESTABLISHMENTS.

BOMBAY ... Elphinstone Circle.
POONA ... East Street.
CALCUTTA ... Belatee Bungalow.

WE beg to call the attention of Messes, Clubs and Residents of Western India and Madras to the undermentioned WINES, SPIRITS, &c., which cannot be surpassed at the respective quotations.

N. B.—In all instances we guarantee the quality and purity of our Wines and Spirits, and agree to take back, or exchange, any that may not be approved.

OUR QUOTATIONS for SPARKLING WINES, are for GOOD DELIVERY from our Godowns; the risk of breakage and ullage is thereby avoided by the consumer.

All our choice high class Wines arrive per the Overland Route or via the Suez Canal.

CHAMPAGNES.

Credit. Rs. a.		Cash. Rs. a.
33 0	Cordon Bleu, a pure, light dry Wine	28 0
39 0	Light Dry Sillery, more body	35 0
42 0	Silver Neck, with * (star)—brand, Payne & Co.	38 0
42 0	Gold Neck, ditto ditto drier	38 0
45 0	Gold Neck, with ** (double star)—brand, Payne & Co., selected from one of the first Cuvées of '65 vintage, very dry and choice	40 0
45 0	No. 1 Gold Neck, dry, 1st quality, extremely delicate	40 0
45 0	No. 2 Gold Neck, very dry, ditto ditto	40 0
45 0	No. 3 Gold Neck, extra dry, ditto ditto	40 0
	The peculiar dryness of Nos. 2 and 3 find favour at the Principal Mess Tables and Clubs of Europe.	
	Single Magnums, specially selected from a good Cuvée, suitable for Clubs and Messes. Per case	42 0

** Most of the above in pints at Rs. 3 extra per case of 2 doz.

HALF PINTS Champagne at Rs. 9, Rs. 12, and Rs. 15 per dozen.

SPARKLING MOSELLES.

36 0	Crown Brand, fine, recommended	32 0
37 0	Ditto—brand, Payne & Co., Coblentz	34 0
44 0	Ditto Nonpareil, extra superior	39 0

SPARKLING HOCKS.

36 0	Crown Brand, fine, recommended	32 0
45 0	Ehrenbreitstein, pale and elegant	40 0

STILL HOCKS.

20 0*	Laubenheim, Vintage 1868	18 0
23 0	Bodenthal ditto 1862	20 0
23 0	Geisenheim ditto 1862	21 0
23 0	Erbach ditto 1862	21 0
29 0*	Nierstein ditto 1862	26 0

STILL MOSELLES.

23 0	Winningen Vintage 1862	20 0
25 0	Brauenberg ditto 1862	23 0
30 0*	Scharzberg ditto 1862	27 0
28 0	*Stein Wein*, in original bottles, much appreciated	24 0

CLARETS.

12 0	Vin Ordinaire	10 0
15 0	Payne's Medoc	13 0
15 0	Breakfast Claret	13 0
17 0	Saint Julien	15 0
20 0	Batailley	18 0
20 0	Beycheville	18 0
22 0	Chateau Larose	20 0
34 0	Chateau Leoville	28 0
34 0	Chateau Langoa	28 0

BURGUNDY, SPARKLING.

42 0	Red, very fruity	36 0
42 0	White, a full flavoured Wine—Brisk	36 0

SHERRIES.

Mark. Seal. Quality and Peculiarity.

20 0*	(B) Red—A full flavoured Dinner Wine	18 0
20 0	(A) Red—Quality as above, but drier	18 0
26 0	(C) Red—Pale, rich flavoured Dinner Wine	22 0
27 0	(1) White—Pale, delicate and nutty	24 0
30 0	(2) White—Mellow, fine, and dry, recommended	27 0
32 0	(3) White—Also very dry and delicate	29 0
33 0	(4) White—Vino de Pasto, choice, old and delicate	30 0
33 0	Amontillado, pale, delicate and very dry	30 0
36 0	Manzanilla, pale, old, and very choice. We offer it to those who can appreciate the extremely delicate flavour and dryness peculiar to this Wine	32 0

PORT.

The sole produce of the Upper Douro.

Credit.		Cash.
18 0*	(One Grape,) a full-bodied fruity Wine	16 0
24 0*	(Two Grapes,) a superb full flavoured Wine, very mellow, a good After-Dinner Wine	21 0
30 0	(Three Grapes,) a fine Invalid Port, it possesses a Burgundy flavour with a fine bouquet and good body	27 0

BRANDIES.

27 0	Pure Pale Brandy, Trade Mark	24 0
29 0	Ditto ditto Gold Vine Leaf	27 0
32 0	Ditto ditto Green Vine Leaf	29 0
36 0	TENT WINE	32 0
18 0	OLD MARSALA Z.	16 0
25 0	BUCELLAS, light and dry	22 8

Those brands with an * (asterisk) shortly expected.

SUNDRY SPIRITS EXTRA FINE.
DUTCH LIQUEURS.

BASS'S BEER,

Bottled by H. Stone & Co.

Also our own Trade mark, extra Gravity.

Rs. 6 per dozen ... Quarts.
,, 4 ,, ... Pints.
,, 12 ,, ... Magnums.

N.B.—The Trade supplied on liberal terms.

PAYNE AND COMPANY, BOMBAY, POONA AND CALCUTTA.

BASS'S BEER IN HOGSHEADS.

THE NEW SEASON'S BEER

A further Shipment is due in all October per "SIR JOHN LAWRENCE."

ORDERS NOW BEING REGISTERED.

PAYNE AND COMPANY, BOMBAY, POONA AND CALCUTTA.

CHAMPAGNE FOR CUP.

CORDON BLEU,

A pure light dry Wine.

Rs. 28 per doz. Cash. *Good delivery.*

This Wine, although cheap, is really a good wholesome Champagne—pure Epernay.

We recommend it for Tiffin or Evening parties.

PAYNE AND COMPANY, BOMBAY, POONA AND CALCUTTA.

METAL MART, BOREE BUNDER.—FOR SALE, 6, 8 & 10 H. P. Portable ENGINES, by Messrs. Clayton and Shuttleworth.

7 inch Centrifugal Pump, by J. & H. Gwynne.
Double Barrel Hand Pumps.
Hand Pumps on Tripod Stands.
Eade's Patent Pulley Blocks.
Traversing and Haley's Jacks.
Contractor's Plant of all kinds.
Galvanised Corrugated Iron, in sheets, 6, 7 & 8 feet long, 16, 18, 20 & 24 gauges.

Plans and Estimates given for Ornamental Gates, Railings, and all description of Machinery.

W. NICOL & Co.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA.

The best remedy for Acidity of Stomach, Heartburn, Headache, Gout, and Indigestion; and the best mild aperient for delicate constitutions, especially adapted for Ladies, Children, and Infants, and for regular use in Warm Climates.

Dinneford & Co., Chemists, London, and of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

N.B.—Ask for Dinneford's Magnesia.

Agents—Treacher & Co., Bombay, Byculla, and Poona.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE FOR NOVEMBER.

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.

CONTAINING the latest alterations in the time of running of the Trains on the various Lines of Railway, the time tables of the Local Trains between Bombay and Bandora, on the B. B. & C. I. and G. I. P. Lines, Steamer time tables, in addition to a large amount of interesting and useful information to travellers.

The Guide, having a large circulation amongst travellers, by rail and otherwise, is a most effective medium for advertisements.

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Rates for parcels, horses, carriages, &c. by G. I. P. Railway.
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway.
Jubbulpore Extension Railway.
East Indian Railway.
Punjaub and Delhi Railways.
Scinde Railway.
Through Traffic from Kurrachee to Mooltan, Lahore, and Umritsur.
Eastern Bengal Railway.
Calcutta and South Eastern Railway.
Great Southern of India Railway.
Madras Railway.
Steam Navigation Companies:—
P. & O. Co.
Bombay and Bengal S. S. Co.
Messageries Imperiales.
Austrian Lloyds.
Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.
British India Steam Navigation Company.
Bombay Steam Ferries.
China Steamers.
Indus Steam Flotilla.
Punjaub Steam Flotilla.
Irrawady Flotilla.
India General Steam Navigation Company.
Routes by Steamers.
Routes in the Bombay Presidency.
Bombay to Central Provinces and Calcutta.
List of Travellers' Bungalows along the Trunk Roads of Western India.
Routes in the Central Provinces.
N. W. Provinces and the Punjaub.
Hill Horse Carriage Dak.
Rohilcund Horse Dak Company.
North Western Dak Company.
Punjaub and North Western Dak Company.
Agra to Jeypore.
Rawul Pindee and Murree.
Scale of Fares for Shigrams, Buggies, &c., in Bombay.
Scale of Fares for Palanquins.
Scale of Fares for Boats for Bombay Harbour.

May be had at the Bombay Railway Termini, and of the following

Agents—

Bombay and Poona:—Messrs. Chesson and Woodhall.
Bombay:—Messrs. Thacker, Vining & Co.
Poona:—Messrs. Treacher & Co., and Railway Bookstall.
Alexandria:—Messrs. D. Robertson and Co.
London:—Mr. G. Street, 30 Cornhill.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO BE LET, several Rooms and Godowns in Grant Buildings. Apply to the Manager, Land Mortgage Bank of India, Limited, Parsee Bazaar Street.

TO BE LET or SOLD, the BUNGALOW No. 147, Malabar Hill. The present occupant will vacate on the 31st May. Apply to the MANAGER, LAND MORTGAGE BANK of INDIA, Limited, Parsee Bazaar, Street.

TO LET, the OFFICES presently occupied by Messrs. Stearns, Hobart, & Co., suitable either for Merchants' or Solicitors' Offices.—Apply to FINLAY, SCOTT, & Co.

Bombay, 13th October 1870.

NOTICES.

CAUTION.

STEEDMAN'S SOOTHING POWDERS, for Children cutting their teeth. Purchasers are requested to BEWARE OF IMITATIONS of this Medicine, and to observe, in every case, that the words JOHN STEEDMAN, CHEMIST, WALWORTH, SURREY," are engraved on the Government Stamp affixed to each packet, without which none are genuine. Sold by all Chemists and Druggists in Bombay, in Packets.

BREAKFAST.

EPPS'S COCOA.

GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING.

The "Civil Service Gazette" remarks:—"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills."

Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in ¼ lb. ½ lb., and 1 lb. tin-lined packets, labelled—

JAMES EPPS & Co., Homœopathic Chemists, London.

PURE MILK.

WARRANTED TO KEEP IN THE HOTTEST CLIMATES.

The Condensed Milk prepared by J. A. NEWNHAM, at MALLOW, COUNTY CORK, is guaranteed to be pure, with the addition of refined sugar only One pint of the "Condensed" will make five pints of rich liquid milk

Sold by all Grocers, Chemists, &c.

Fresh supplies of the above may always be had from every Storekeeper throughout India and the Colonies.

Wholesale Agents:—

CROSSE & BLACKWELL, LONDON.

SUPPLEMENTARY MAIL ROUTE.

VIA BRINDISI to England and the Continent of Europe, in connection at Suez with the PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL CO.'S STEAMERS.

Time saved over other routes about 48 hours.
Sea passage from Alexandria 74 hours, weather permitting.
Entire journey from Alexandria to London 140 hours.

Fares:—Alexandria to Paris, 1st cl. £16-3-1; 2nd cl. £11-19-1 To London, 1st cl. £23 4s. 0d.; 2nd cl. £16 10s. 0d.

On arrival of the weekly fast steamer from Alexandria, carrying the SUPPLEMENTARY INDIAN MAIL, an express train is run from Brindisi by the SOUTH ITALIAN RAILWAY en route for London via Ancona, Bologna, Turin, Mont Cenis, Paris, Calais, and Dover.

The GREAT EAST INDIA HOTEL at Brindisi, under the control of the Company, is now open.

The SOUTH ITALIAN RAILWAY COMPANY'S Agents in London—Lebeau & Co., 6, Billiter Street, E. C.

CARSON'S ORIGINAL ANTI-CORROSION PAINT,

PATRONISED BY THE QUEEN, The British and Indian Governments,

It is extensively used for all kinds of Out-door Work, as Iron Wood, Stone, Brick, Compo, &c., &c., and stands A Tropical Sun without blistering,

Lasting twice as long as common paint. Can be easily applied by any person, requiring simply to be mixed with Raw Linseed Oil.

White, Light Stone, Bath, Cream, and Portland Stone Colours Lead, Chocolate, Reds, Oak, Purple Brown and Black, Greens and Blue.

Oils, Turpentine and Brushes. Varnishes specially manufactured for India.

WALTER CARSON & SONS, La Belle Sauvage Yard, London.

Caution:—All Casks bear the Trade Mark.

FRAUD.

On the 27th June, 1866, Moteewallah, a Printer, was convicted at the Supreme Court, Calcutta, of counterfeiting the LABELS of Messrs. CROSSE & BLACKWELL, London, and was sentenced by Mr. Justice Phear to

TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.

And on the 30th of the same month, for SELLING SPURIOUS ARTICLES, bearing Labels in imitation of Messrs. CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S, SHAIK BACHOO was sentenced, by the Suburban Magistrate at Sealdah, to

TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.

CAUTION.—Any one SELLING SPURIOUS OILMEN'S STORES, under Crosse & Blackwell's name, will be liable to the same punishment, and will be vigorously prosecuted. Purchasers are recommended to examine all goods carefully before taking delivery of them, and to destroy all bottles and jars when emptied. The Genuine Manufactures of Messrs. Crosse & Blackwell may be had from every respectable Dealer in India.

YARROW AND HEDLEY'S SMALL STEAMERS AND STEAM LAUNCHES.

Steam Launch complete with Machinery:—

23 feet long, to seat 8 persons	£145
30 feet long, to seat 12 persons	£195
37 feet long, to seat 20 persons	£245
43 feet long, to seat 30 persons	£360

Machinery to suit boats built abroad:—

Of about 23 feet long	£95
,, 30 feet long	£115
,, 37 feet long	£140
,, 43 feet long	£180

Any of the above Steamers can be carried on a ship's deck complete, and ready for immediate use.

Full particulars forwarded on application to

YARROW AND HEDLEY, Engineers and Builders, ISLE OF DOGS, POPLAR, LONDON.

Prospectuses can be obtained at the office of this Journal.

BISHOP'S GRANULAR EFFERVESCENT CITRATE OF MAGNESIA,

INTRODUCED AND PREPARED BY ALFRED BISHOP, Manufacturing Chemist, 17 and 18, Peck's Fields, Mile-end New Town, London.

This perfectly white and delicately clean granulated preparation possesses remarkable effervescent qualities, which far surpasses the ordinary Seidlitz Powder in its cooling, refreshing, and mild aperient properties, as well as in its flavour as a saline draught. It is particularly well adapted for women and young children, on account of its most agreeable flavour and mild effect.

N.B.—The genuine has the name of BISHOP upon the Bottle, also the Name and Trade Mark upon the Label, and is sold in convenient sizes and secured in so perfect a manner that it may be shipped with safety to any part of the world.

Manufacturer also of Granulated and Effervescent Carbonate of Iron, Citrate of Iron, Citrate of Quinine, Citrate of Quinine and Iron, Carbonate of Lithia in Tubes, Citrate of Lithia, Vichy Salt, Seidlitz Mixture, and all other Granulated Preparations.

In Chancery.—Caution.—Bishop's Granular Effervescent Citrate of Magnesia.—Mr. Bishop, having discovered that the Label which he has used since 1861 was being imitated, recently applied to the Court of Chancery for an Injunction to restrain such imitation. The Injunction was immediately granted, and the Defendant was ordered to pay all Mr. Bishop's Costs and destroy the Labels complained of.

WHITMORE'S COMPOUND LINIMENT OF ARNICA.

—A Specific for the cure of Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sciatica, Sprains, Contusions, Weakness of the Joints, Chilblains, &c. It is also an excellent remedy as a stimulating application to the surface of the Chest and Back in Bronchitis, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pulmonary Consumption, and Hooping Cough. When the Liver is inactive, rubbed over it, its stimulating properties have a beneficial effect, and in all cases where counter-irritation is desirable, it will be found invaluable. In bottles, small, medium and large.

Wilkinson's Bronchio-Thoracic Lozenges.

Prepared from the receipt of an eminent Physician, and experience has fully justified their recommendation as the most speedy remedy in Irritation of the Throat, Catarrhal Coughs, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, Spitting of Blood, &c., &c. To public speakers and vocalists they will be found invaluable, as they impart a clear and beautiful tone to the voice. Free from any preparation of Opium, and of an agreeable taste, they are applicable to all.

Whitmore's Stomachic and Liver Pills

No Pill is so efficacious in promoting digestion, strengthening the Stomach, correcting Acidity, preventing or removing Headache, Giddiness, &c., arising from a Costive Habit, Debilitated Stomach, or Torpid Liver. In bottles, small, medium and large.

They require no change of diet, and those of the most delicate constitution may take them with safety.

Taken as an adjunct with Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla with the greatest success.

Prepared only by Thomas Wilkinson, 270, Regent Street, London.

Bombay:—

Wholesale and Retail Agents, Treacher & Co., Limited, Medical Hall, Byculla and Fort, Poona.

And of the principal Firms in India and the Colonies.

SARSAPARILLA.

WILKINSON'S Essence or Fluid Extract of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, prescribed by the Faculty for Purifying the Blood, Debility, Liver Complaints, and freeing the system from the effects of Mercury; exclusively used in India and the Colonies as a Prevention to Tropical Diseases.

"Superior preparation that may always be relied upon."—Sir Astley Cooper.

"We are in every respect satisfied with it."—Lancet.

"We recommend your Sarsaparilla as the best."—Medical Review.

Sold in ¼, ½, and pint bottles.

Caution.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address also Trade Mark (W in a diamond.)

QUINTESSENCE of JAMAICA GINGER and CAMOMILE.

WILKINSON'S preparation of Ginger and Camomile has long been deservedly known as an excellent domestic medicine. It is a most efficient Stomachic Tonic, and the best remedy for Flatulency and disorders arising from impaired digestion.

It is not affected by climate.

No European in India or Tropical Countries should be without.

Sold in ¼, ½, and ½ pint bottles.

AROMATIC TINCTURE of QUINODINE.

For the prevention of Fever, Ague, and effects of Malaria.

An unfailing remedy.

It may be mentioned that those who, during the campaign in the Crimea, daily took a small quantity, passed entirely unharmed through the raking fire of Fever and Dysentery that thinned the ranks around them.

Sold in half and quarter-pint bottles.

Prepared only by Thos. Wilkinson, 270 Regent Street, London

BOMBAY.

Wholesale and Retail Agents, Treacher & Co., Limited, (Medical Hall, Byculla, and Fort), Poona.

And of all the principal Firms in India and the Colonies.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

MONDAY AFTERNOON.

MARKET closed for the Parsee holiday.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

umber of Shares.	Noml. value persh.	Pa'd up.	Last divi-dend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	3 p.ct	Agra Bank	100
22,000	1,000	all	9 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,450
10,000	500	all	6 p.ct.	Ditto of Bombay New	602½
10,000	500	100	6 do.	Ditto 2nd Res. Issue	170
5,250	1,000	all	12 p.ct	Ditto of Madras	1,650
80,000	250	all	6 p.ct.	Chartered MercantileBk. of I. L. & China	265
20,000	275	all	12 p.ct	Hong. & Shanghai Bank.	370
40,000	200	all	nil	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	150
37,098	250	125	5 p.ct.	National Bank of India.	119
0,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	425

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

400	2,000	1,700	50	Albert Mills Co.	1,250 nl.
500	2,500	all	125ps*	Alliance Spinning	2,375
100	5,500	all	...	Bombay	3,000
300	1,000	all	25*	Bombay United	930
00	150	150	...	Broach Mills	190
800	150	50	...	Do. New	100
800	5,000	all	...	Dhurumsey Spinning	2,025
750	2,000	all	150p.s	Great Eastern	1,600
12,500	1,000	all	80 p.s	Manockji Petit's	930
800	2,500	all	80 p.s	Oriental	2,000
600	1,500	2,300	...	Royal	1,500

*Pershare for the half-year.

CALCUTTA.

(From TOULMIN & Co.'s WEEKLY CIRCULAR, Nov. 2.)

THE natives are still making poojah; again one-third of the current week has passed away in holidays, and business has been interrupted in a manner that is anything but satisfactory.

During the last week of September some 500 bales of new fair Bengal cotton were sold for forward delivery in all December at Rs. 20-12 and Rs. 21 per B. maund in fully pressed bales, and a larger business could have been done had sellers felt disposed to meet the views of speculators at that time. Last week's issue quoted a sale for similar delivery at Rs. 19, since when business has been done at Rs. 18-8, and the Bengal cotton season '70-71 may now be declared opened.

The indigo season '70-71 has likewise opened by some private forward sales in known brands at Rs. 31 to 42 under the rates realized last season, or taking exchange into account, at Rs. 36 to 47 below the prices paid last year. The annual public sales of indigo are expected to commence about the middle of the month, when it will be determined whether or not the opening private sales were judicious or otherwise.

Jute season '70-71 is going ahead at a pace unprecedented; already in the short space of three months the shipments to Great Britain sum up close upon 400,000 bales, and by the end of the current month one-half of the year's crop will have gone forward to Dundee. Some people think this circumstance is enough to send down prices both here and in Dundee, but a better knowledge of the real position of the article would possibly convince them that such is not at all likely to be the case, at all events in Calcutta, and that in all human probability the early shipments of the season will turn out to be the cheapest purchases of the year. Admitted present prices are high, but they are warranted from the peculiar position of the article as foretold in this circular years ago.

Unusually heavy rain for this time of year has fallen all over Bengal, Assam, the North-West and the Hills, doing a considerable amount of damage to the various crops in the different districts, and it is feared that the cotton crop will have suffered serious injury.

FREIGHTS went down 5s. early in the week, and a still further decline seemed certain when a cessation in the arrivals turned the tables, and yesterday old high rates were re-established except for jute, which only advanced half a crown. Things are rather in a fix now, and it is really difficult to say how rates are likely to rule during this month and next, depending as they do on the uncertain arrival of vessels at this season of the year; it must, however, be remembered that produce is really scarce, jute excepted, and that matters in this respect are sure to become worse from week to week owing to the seed crops of the year becoming exhausted. The disengaged tonnage has decreased during the week from 29 to 25,000 tons.

INDIGO.—Forward sales of a secret nature alluded to in a former issue are now permitted to come to the light of day. The J & B W produce, consisting of 4,000 maunds, has been settled for at Rs. 280 per factory maund, being Rs. 42-8 below the price realized for the same mark of last season's produce, or with present exchange equal to a decline of Rs. 47 per maund. It may just be asked in passing, if fine indigo is so much less valuable this year as compared with last year, what is to be the probable decline in common dye, which is now giving a loss of 1s. to 2s. per lb. in London on the prices paid here last season. The annual public sales are likely to begin about the middle of the current month, and will indicate more correctly than private sales how prices are likely to rule for the season.

BENGAL COTTON has attracted a considerable amount of attention during the week, and large orders were in hand, but owing to the firmness of native holders only about 1,500 bales old fair changed hands for export to Europe at Rs. 17-8, and 500 bales new fair deliverable in all December Rs. 18-8 in pressed bales ready for shipment. At present there is no demand for China. The stock of last year's crop still in the hands of natives on the spot as well as in the interior is estimated at 70,000 bales, most of which is mid to barely fair. The year's crop is now being gathered in, and the first arrivals are expected to reach here during the month, although they cannot be on a free scale till January. It will be a sad pity if the crop has sustained serious damage from the late heavy rain-fall.

GUNNY BAGS are cheap at present considering the high figure of jute and the slight prospect of lower prices this season, and should there be the least improvement in demand, either for local use or for export, prices must advance Rs. 3 to Rs. 5 per 100.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
7	General Outram (s)	Teasdale	Cutch Mandvee, Nov. 2.
	H. M. S. Euphrates	Curme	Suez.

DEPARTURES.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
7	Kurrachee (s)	Cottier	Kurrachee.
	Elphinstone (s)	Raffin	Coast and Goa.

The following vessels began to load yesterday—

Steamer Sir Bartle Frere, to Aden, Jeddah, Hodooda, and Suez.

Steamer General Outram, to Malabar Coast.

Ship Saladin, to London.

THE HOOGHLY.

Nov.	ARRIVALS.		
3	Horsa	McKinlay	Bombay, Oct. 10.
	Rescue	Meiservy	Bombay, Oct. 8.
Nov.	DEPARTURE.		
3	Odessa (s)		

DAILY IMPORTS.—7TH NOVEMBER.

FROM LONDON.

Sir John Lawrence, 7 cases fancy biscuits, 2 cases haberdashery, 40 cases oilmanstores, The London A. & A. Co., Limited; 40 cases copper sheets, David Sassoon & Co.; 12 cases oilman-stores, Hassum Jan Mahomed & Co.; 10 cases paper, Ebram Abdool Cadur; 12 bales paper, Bell, Ventz, and Lucius.

Hawarden Castle, 60 cases empty small bottles, Volkart Brothers; 300 boxes candles, Canjee Khetsey; 50 cases claret, Stenhouse & Co.

Fluellin, 80 cases ginger wine, P. S. Kharegat.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Ellen Bates, 6 cases cotton umbrellas, &c., Jaffer Noor Mahomed.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Ferdinand Merie, 45 cases brandy, Blackwell & Co.

Comete, 76 boxes claret, Nowrojee Ardaseer & Co.

Atlantique, 400 cases brandy, H. Bomanjee, Touche & Co.

FROM BOSTON.

Nonetitum, 300 cases spirits turpentine oil, 100 barrels American tar, 2,000 cases kerosine oil, Dossabhoy Merwanjee & Co.

FROM SUEZ.

Rangoon (s), 1 case saddlery, Sorabjee Nowrojee.

Sumatra (s), 1 case books and haberdashery, Gresson and Woodhall

DAILY EXPORTS.—7TH NOVEMBER.

FOR LONDON.

Golconda (s), 15 bales goat skins, and 15 bales sheep skins, Cheenee Esmail & Co.; 294 pieces E. teeth, Canjee Pursotum; 74 packages coffee, H. Bomanjee, Touche & Co.; 12 cases peacock feathers, Hassum Noor Mahomed; 7 bales cow hide, Cassumbhoy Nanjee.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

J. C. Bottlebhoy, 28 bales cotton, Chatoor Topun; 116 bales cotton, Bhiwraz Bhugajee; 40 bales wool, Pelly & Co.

Golconda (s), 500 bales cotton, Soonderdass Mooljee; 65 bales wool, Meghjee Ramjee; 50 bales wool, Curmanund Purbhoodass; 50 bales wool, Jaitha Vurriah.

Glensannox, 123 bales wool, M. Roonan; 110 bales cotton, Munsookram Candass; 34 bales cotton, Khimjee Pursotum.

The Foundling, 84 bales cotton, Meghraz Juggonath; 45 bales cotton, Mirjamull Jalan; 500 bales cotton, H. Bomanjee, Touche & Co.

FOR SUEZ.

Golconda (s), 100 bales cotton, J. Gustadjee.

FOR VENICE.

Golconda (s), 100 bales cotton, Knoop & Co; 500 bales cotton, G. Sigg & Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Golconda (s), 75 bales cotton, H. Bomanjee, Touche & Co.; 250 bales cotton, G. Sigg & Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Orissa (s), 19 bundles fishmaws and 16 bundles sharkfins, Currimbhoy Nensey; 129 bundles sharkfins and 17 bundles fishmaws, Jairajbhoy Peerbhoy; 49½ chests Malwa opium, David Sassoon & Co.; 42 bales cotton, Jewrazbhoy Peerbhoy; 29 bales cotton, Heranund Khildass; 18 bales cotton, Hajee Abdool Currim Hajee Ebram; 25 packages raisins, Cassum Nanjee.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Orissa (s), 59 chests Malwa opium, Ruttonjee Eduljee; 4 chests Malwa opium, Goolabraj Koonjlall; 22 chests Malwa opium, Sarckursen Chuttorbhooj, 10 chests Malwa opium, Cursetjee Bomanjee & Co.

COLABA OBSERVATORY.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS made at the Government Observatory, Colaba, Latitude—18° 53' 30" N., long. 4h. 51m. 16s. E. Height of Barometer above the Sea=37 feet.

Mean daily values derived from 24 hourly observations on 5th November.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fah	·780	in.
Temperature of the Air	78·6	,,
Wet Bulb Thermometer	70·7	,,
Dew Point	67·0	,,
Relative Humidity of Air	·687	,,
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8)	2·5	,,
Maximum temperature of air (read at 9½ A.M.) on following day	86·4	,,
Minimum do. do.	73·9	,,
Gen. Direction of Wind—NE, NW, NNW, N.		
Movement in 24 hours	290	miles.
	In.	Cts.
Fall of rain during the week	0	00
Registered between 1st January and 30th October.	66	21
Total fall of rain between 1st Jany. and 6th Nov.	66	21

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—NOVEMBER 7.

Luckhardt, Lieutenant, Bombay Staff Corps, on duty, from Ahmedabad.

Merewether, Captain, 66th Foot, on medical certificate, from Kurrachee.

Lord, Major, 13th Regiment N. I., on leave, from Surat.

Cameron, Major, 92nd Highlanders, to appear before a medical board, from Jullundhur (Punjab).

Wiehe, Surgeon Major, Bombay Medical Establishment, from furlough, from England.

Spurgeon, Captain, 36th Foot, on leave, from Rawul Pindee.

McCutchan, Assistant Surgeon, Bombay Staff, on duty, from Jubbulpore.

Murray, Quarter Master, 21st Hussars, on medical certificate, from Lucknow.

Wilson, Lieutenant-Colonel, Bengal Royal Artillery, on leave, from Mooltan.

Graham, Surgeon, Bengal Medical Department, on sick leave, from Madras.

Richmond, Surgeon, Bengal Medical Department, from furlough, from England.

Holland, Colonel, Commissary General, from furlough, from England.

Blakeney, Major, 22nd Regiment N. I., to join, from Poona.

Eate, Assistant Surgeon, Madras Medical Department, on duty, from Kamptee.

DEPARTURES.—NOVEMBER 7.

Field, Colonel, 10th Regiment N. I., to join, to Malligaum.
Battiscombe, Captain, Royal Artillery, on duty, to Kurrachee.
McGrath, Surgeon, 18th Regiment N. I., from Ahmedabad.
Wiehe, Surgeon Major, Medical Department, to rejoin, to Poona.
Willis, Lieutenant Colonel, 38th Regiment, to rejoin, to Peshawur.
Bulkley, Lieutenant, 22nd Regiment N. I., on leave, to Alibaug.
Cahill, Captain, 14th Regiment N. I., to join, to Mhow.
Forbes, Lieutenant Colonel, Bengal Staff Corps, on furlough, to Indore.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.
Adjutant General's Office, Head Quarters,
Poona, 5th November.

The Commander-in-Chief wishes it to be understood that all letters or memoranda written by Division, District, or Brigade Staff Officers, must, if a letter, be shown as emanating from the General or other Officer in command, and if a memo, be signed "By Order."

With reference to G. G. O. No. 713, 26th October last, Officers Commanding Regiments of Bombay Cavalry, will send to the Military Secretary to the Viceroy quarterly description long rolls of men of the classes specified in that General Order, who may wish to transfer their services to the Viceroy's Body Guard.

Blank returns will be forwarded should there be no candidates for transfer.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments:—

1st Regiment Light Cavalry.—Ensign E. L. Elliott, 108th Foot, a candidate for the Staff Corps, to be Squadron Subaltern on probation.

21st Regiment N. I.—Surgeon-Major J. Gilbert to the officiating medical charge, vice Surgeon-Major Mills, proceeding on furlough to Europe.

25th Regiment N. L. I.—Captain F. A. Beville to retain the Quarter Mastership on promotion.

The following medical arrangements are ordered:—

Staff Assistant Surgeon J. R. Croker is transferred from general duty, Poona Division, to Aden, and will proceed to join by the troop ship which leaves Bombay on the 22nd instant.

Staff Assistant Surgeon H. Waghorn, having completed his tour of foreign service, is directed to proceed to England with the 1st Battalion 7th Foot, on being relieved by Staff Assistant Surgeon Croker, and will report himself to the Adjutant General Horse Guards, and to the Director General Medical Department.

Assistant Surgeon W. C. McConaghy is transferred from general duty, Bombay, to general duty, Mhow Division, and will travel by rail and dak at the public expense.

Major F. T. Cornewall, officiating Wing officer, 6th N I., to officite as second in command, and Captain E. R. Reay, Quarter Master, as Wing Officer in addition to his own duties, from the 25th September to the 29th October 1870.

The Officer Commanding B Battery 9th Brigade Royal Artillery is authorized to issue an extra 5lbs of dry grass daily to each horse in the Battery from 25th October to 24th November 1870.

The undermentioned officers returned to duty by permission of the Secretary of State for India, on the 30th October 1870:—

Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals, E. Mahaffy M. D., C. B.

Colonel J. Field, C. B., Commanding 10th N. I.

The destination of the recruiting party authorized in G. O. C. No. 308 of 21st May last is changed to the Deccan.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to direct that in future all punishment drill in the Native Army shall be performed in marching order, the valise especially ordered by the Commanding Officer.

With reference to G. O. No. 647 of 22nd ultimo, Conductor George Henry, Ordnance Department, is admitted to pension from the date of his embarkation for England.

Government has decided on the claims of the undermentioned unfit:—

Corps of Guides—Head Guide, Govindrow Sudlay, to be pensioned on Rs. 45 per mensem at Poona.

The undermentioned men, employed in the Barrack Department, are promoted to Sergeants from the dates specified:—

No. 2088, Private James Comers, 1st Battalion 8th Foot, from 3rd September 1870.

No. 880, Private John Mooney, 1st Battalion 2nd Foot, from 22nd October 1870.

The following Order is confirmed:—

7th Foot (1st Battalion).—Regimental Order dated 17th October 1870, appointing Lieut. W. W. Chard to perform the duties of Paymaster on the responsibility of the Committee of Paymastership, vice Local Lieutenant-Colonel R. Bukall, relieved.

The undermentioned officer has leave of absence:—

8th Foot 1st Battalion—Ensign W. G. W. Machay, 2nd Wing Subaltern, on probation, 11th Regt. N. I. to Bombay, from 1st Nov. 1870, to 15th Feb. 1871, to study the language.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Head Quarters, Simla, 29th October 1870.

Local rank is assigned to the undermentioned officer:—

Royal Engineers.—Lieutenant G. W. Oldham to be Captain, from the 11th of June 1870.

Subject to approval by Her Majesty, the Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following promotion:—

38th Foot—Ensign Leonard William Christopher to be Lieutenant without purchase, vice Thomas, deceased. Dated 12th October 1870.

Subject to approval by Her Majesty, the Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointment:—

2nd Battalion, 1st Foot.—Lieutenant Frederick Young Wetherall to be Adjutant, vice Brooke, who resigns the appointment. Dated 21st October 1870.

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointment, subject to approval by His Royal Highness the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief:—

105th Foot.—Lieutenant H. C. Symons to be Instructor of Musketry, vice Lonsdale, promoted. Dated 22nd October 1870.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments:—

2nd Native Infantry.—Captain J. A. D. Gordon, 1st Wing Subaltern, to officiate as Adjutant, vice Williams, deceased. Dated 25th October 1870.

38th Native Infantry.—Lieutenant T. H. Goldney, Quartermaster, to be Adjutant, vice Macdonald. Dated 25th October 1870.

Subject to approval by Her Majesty, the Commander-in-Chief in India accepts the retirement from the service, by the sale of his commission, of Ensign Edward Henry Boden, of the 85th Regiment. Dated 22nd October 1870.

The leave to England for six months, on private affairs, granted by G. O. C. C. dated 2nd September last, p. 326, to Captain and Local Major E. S. Milman, A battery D brigade Royal Horse Artillery, is cancelled at that officer's request.

Official notification has been received of the undermentioned officers having, on their recent promotion or appointment, been posted to the battalions of their regiments specified:—

1st Foot.—Major M. J. O'Connell (since deceased), 2nd Battalion.

11th Foot.—Lieutenant D. G. Barry, 1st Battalion.

14th Foot.—Lieutenant R. W. Richardson, 1st Battalion.

25th Foot.—Lieutenant-Colonel F. H. Pender, 1st Battalion.

Major J. R. Harvey, 1st Battalion.
Captain F. E. Carleton, 2nd Battalion.
Lieutenant J. N. Still, 1st Battalion.
Ensign G. D. C. Gastrell, 2nd Battalion.

Major Harvey is directed to proceed to England and join his battalion.

The undermentioned officers are permitted to proceed and join the Officers' Surveying Class at the Thomason College, Roorkee, under the provisions of G. O. C. C. of the 13th July 1865:—

Captain C. E. D. Branson, attached to 26th Punjab N. I.
Lieutenant R. Thompson, attached to 1st Battalion 11th Foot.

G. O. C. C. dated 20th October 1870, page 518, directing Second Captain W. Gilmour, 25th Brigade Royal Artillery, to proceed to England, is cancelled.

The general leave to study the native languages, from the 13th October to the 31st December, granted to Ensign T. J. O'D. Renny, 36th Foot, by G. O. C. C. 5th October 1870, p. 494, is cancelled at that officer's request.

G. O. C. C. dated 17th March 1870, page 110, posting Staff Surgeon C. M. M. Miller, M. D., in medical charge of the 55th Foot, to the Allahabad Circle, is hereby cancelled.

The resignation of his appointment by Hospital Apprentice J. V. Burrows, of the Subordinate Medical Department, is accepted.

Hospital Apprentice J. A. Kelly, of the Subordinate Medical Department, having been sentenced by a District Court Martial to reduction to the bottom of the list of Hospital Apprentices, his name is to be transposed in the list of his rank, and will for the future stand next below that of Hospital Apprentice John Waldron.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—

5th Lancers.—Lieutenant A. B. Harvey, from the 1st October to date of joining his appointment as officiating Aide-de-Camp to Major General B. Taylor, commanding the Oude Division.

16th Lancers.—Lieutenant-Colonel T. W. White, to England, on private affairs, for fifteen months, from date of embarkation.

(This cancels the leave granted by G.O.C.C. of the 27th September 1870, page 468.)

21st Hussars.—Surgeon Major G. A. Turnbull, to Kussowli, on medical certificate, from the 16th to the 31st October in extension.

Royal Artillery.—2nd Captain J. H. P. Anderson, No. 8 Battery 5th Brigade, to England, overland, embarking at Madras, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

5th Foot, 1st Battalion.—Ensign C. M. LeBreton, to remain at Murree, on medical certificate, and to proceed to Bombay, to appear before a medical board, from the 1st October to the 30th November, in extension.

12th Foot, 2nd Battalion.—Captain H. L. W. Phillips, to Bombay, from the 15th October to the 15th November, to appear before a medical board.

19th Foot, 1st Battalion.—Lieutenant and Local Captain C. C. B. Tribe, to Bombay, for one month, from date of leaving regiment, to appear before a medical board.

(This cancels the leave, on private affairs, granted by G. O. C. C. of the 16th September 1870, page 452.)

36th Foot.—Lieutenant R. L. Hawkes, to England, on private affairs, for fifteen months, from date of quitting station.

39th Foot.—Captain F. S. Hore, from the 15th October to the 15th November, on urgent private affairs, in extension.

Ensign E. Tufnell, to England, overland, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

105th Foot—Major J. Bradish, to Mussoorie, for three months, from date of leaving regiment, preparatory to retirement.

108th Foot.—Captain R. B. Mitchell, Paymaster, to England, per troop-ship, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

Staff Corps.—Major F. M. H. Forbes, to Dhurmsalla, on medical certificate, from the 15th October to the 15th December, in extension.

Lieutenant C. S. Hogge, 2nd Wing Subaltern 24th Native Infantry, to Bombay, on medical certificate, from the 7th October to the 6th November, under the rules of 1868, preparatory to applying for furlough to Europe, on the same account.

British Medical Staff.—Staff Assistant Surgeon W. Wakefield, M.D, to Mussoorie, on medical certificate, from the 20th September to the 30th December.

(This cancels the leave granted him in G. O. C. C. of the 20th October 1870, page 520.)

Head Quarters, Simla, 28th October 1870.

STAFF.

With reference to para 26, * Sec. LVIII, of the Bengal Military Regulations page 429, His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief directs all applicants for appointments on the Staff to observe the rule therein laid down.

In the case of officers doing general duty soliciting Staff employment, the applications are to be transmitted through the Officer Commanding the Brigade or Station.

HOUSE RENT FOR SCHOOLMASTERS.

With reference to the rate of house rent to be passed for Army Schoolmasters of the British service, serving under the Regulations of 1863, when suitable quarters cannot be provided for them, Government has been pleased to rule that the allowance of (Rs 20) twenty rupees may be continued to present incumbents, but as regards all future appointments (Rs. 15) fifteen rupees is to be the amount of compensation.

MUSKETRY.

Government has been pleased to rule that when rifle butts are necessary for Native Infantry regiments, their construction by the Public Works Department is the preferable arrangement, the earthwork being entrusted to the regiment, if it will undertake it, for an aggregate sum not exceeding the cost of hired labour at the market rates, as estimated by the Executive Engineer.

COLONELS' ALLOWANCES.

The following letter from the Government of India in the Military Department, to the Controller of Military Accounts, No. 545, dated 19th October 1870, is published for general information:—

"I am directed to acknowledge your letter, No. 995F, dated 6th September 1869, submitting certain questions affecting officers who succeed to Colonel's allowance, and in reply to acquaint you, with reference to the first point raised, that an officer suceeding to that allowance will, from the date of succession thereto, be held as vacating his appointment if absent on furlough.

"2. As regards the second question, I am to observe that it is obvious that in the case of an officer succeeding to Colonel's allowance while present at his staff duties, he would cease to draw staff salary only from the date of his being relieved, under the orders of Government or of the Right Hon'ble the Commander-in-Chief, when he would be regarded as having vacated his appointment."

* Para. 26, Sec. LVIII, Bengal Military Regulations.
26. Applications for appointments on the Staff are to be transmitted to the Military Secretary to the Commander-in-Chief, through Commanding Officers of Corps, or through heads of departments, when the applicants happen to be employed in any department of the Staff.

MADRAS GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Fort St. George Gazette*, Nov. 1)

Mr. A. Smith, Deputy Collector in charge of the Salt Department, Chingleput, three months' privilege leave.

Mr. J. I. Minchin, Acting Resident in Travancore and Cochin, privilege leave for one month.

Surgeon Walter Fry, Residency Surgeon of Travancore privilege leave for one month.

Captain F. D. Plowden, Acting Assistant Superintendent of Police, Vizagapatam, preparatory leave for thirty days, to proceed to Madras for the purpose of obtaining leave to Europe on medical certificate.

Captain G. J. F. Begbie, of the Staff Corps, Executive Engineer of the third grade, one month's privilege leave.

The Reverend William Weston Elwes, M.A., to be Chaplain of Vizagapatam.

Major J. Mullins, R.E., Acting Chief Engineer for Irrigation and Joint Secretary to Government, to be Chief Engineer for Irrigation and Joint Secretary to Government, vice Colonel J. C. Anderson, R.E., C.S.I., deceased, and to be graded as Chief Engineer of class II.

Colonel J. Carpendale, R.E., Acting Consulting Engineer for the Madras Irrigation and Canal Company, to be Consulting Engineer for the Madras Irrigation and Canal Company, vice Major Mullins, and to be graded as Chief Engineer of class II.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned officer is permitted to proceed to Europe:—

Surgeon G. B. Whitton, M.B. and B.A., Civil Surgeon of Cochin, on furlough (medical certificate) for two years, under the regulations of 1868, and to embark from Madras.

Lieutenant-Colonel L. Grant, of the Staff Corps, is granted leave of absence for two days (viz., 14th and 15th October 1870) in continuation of that notified in G. O. G. 26th April 1870, No. 175

Lieutenant-Colonel W. R. Campbell, of the Staff Corps, Joint Magistrate of Ootacamund, is permitted to embark from Bombay or Madras on the furlough to Europe granted to him in G. O. G. 11th October 1870, No. 235.

The undermentioned officer is permitted to proceed to Europe:—

Lieutenant-Colonel H. H. O'Connell of the Staff Corps, 2nd in Command and Wing Officer 15th Regiment Native Infantry, and officiating Deputy Adjutant General, on furlough for two years, under the regulations of 1868, and to embark from Madras.

The Right Honourable the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments—

Major A. R. Clephane, of the Staff Corps, officiating Assistant Adjutant General, to officiate as Deputy Adjutant General, during the absence on furlough to Europe of Lieutenant-Colonel E. A. Travers, or until further orders—to have effect from the date of embarkation for Europe of Lieut.-Colonel H. H. O'Connell.

Major G. A. Arbuthnot, Cadre 8th Regiment Light Cavalry, to officiate as Assistant Adjutant-General, Head Quarter Office, vice Major Clephane, without prejudice to his appointment as Brigade Major, Centre District. To have effect from the date of embarkation for Europe of Lieut.-Col. H. H. O'Connell.

Captain James Goldie, of Her Majesty's 16th Lancers, to be a Brigade Major on the Establishment.

Staff Surgeon-Major H. L. Cowen, F. R. C. S., of the Depot at Poonamallee, to act as Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals, Hyderabad Circle.

Removal from Indian Establishment:—

Her Majesty's 1st Battalion 1st Foot is struck off the strength of the Madras Establishment from the 5th October 1870, the date of its embarkation for England from Cannanore.

MADRAS ARMY ORDERS.

Head Quarters, Bangalore, 25th October 1870.

The undermentioned officers and others have passed the lower standard examination in the Hindustani language:—

Tonghoo, 27th September 1870.

Ensigns H. R. D. Thomas, 76th Foot, and G. L. E. May, 76th Foot.

Secunderabad, 15th October 1870.

Assistant Surgeon C. M. Douglas, M.D., 2nd Battalion 24th Foot, and passed Hospital Apprentice O. W. Jones, 18th Hussars.

The following postings are ordered:—

Major D. Scott, Staff Corps, to general duty at Bangalore

Captain J. B. Taylor, Staff Corps, to attached to the 9th Native Infantry.

Captain R. D. Thorpe, Staff Corps, to attached to the 2nd Native Infantry.

Head Quarters, Bangalore, 27th October 1870.

The following removals and appointments are ordered:—

Lieut.-Colonel Lewis Grant, to general duty at Madras.

Lieutenant F. J. Lawder, from attached 8th N. I., to attached 17th Native Infantry.

Assistant Surgeon Joseph Backhouse, of the Deputy Inspector-General's Department, Presidency District, is directed to proceed forthwith to Cannanore at the public expense, and do duty with the 13th Native Infantry proceeding to Hongkong, and to return with the 29th Native Infantry at the public expense.

Leave of absence:—

Royal Artillery.—Captain, Lieutenant-Colonel, C. E. Oldershaw, 5th Brigade, to England by the overland route, per Her Majesty's Troop-ship, to appear before a medical board—unfit to do duty with Troops.

Royal Artillery.—Captain F. S. Budd, 20th Brigade, to England by the overland route, to appear before a medical board—unfit to do duty with Troops. This officer is permitted on medical grounds to embark at Madras, on the P. and O. steamer as early as possible.

10th Foot.—Lieutenant F. H. Blanshard, 2nd Battalion, in extension from 25th October to 24th November 1870—Poona, private affairs.

BENGAL GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Calcutta Gazette*, November 2.)

Mr. Daniel James McNeile to be a Magistrate and Collector of the first grade.

Mr. Henry Bruce Simson to be Magistrate and Collector of Dinagepore, in the second grade, but to continue to officiate, until further orders, as additional Judge of Chittagong.

Mr. James Monro, on furlough, to be Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Rajshahye.

Mr. John Dalrymple Maclean, officiating Deputy Collector of Customs, Calcutta, to be Deputy Collector of Customs, Calcutta.

Mr. Charles Cecil Stevens to be a Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of the second grade, and to continue to officiate, until further orders, as Magistrate and Collector of Nuddea.

Mr. William Colebrook Taylor, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Cuttack, to have temporary charge of the Sub-division of Khoordah, in Pooree.

Mr. Reginald Porch to be an Assistant to the Magistrate and Collector of Burdwan, but to officiate as Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of that district.

Mr. Thomas Frank Bignold is reappointed to be Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Patna, but to officiate as Magistrate and Collector of Bograh, in the second grade, with effect from the 17th ultimo.

Lieutenant-Colonel Herbert Raban to officiate as Deputy Commissioner of the Khasi and Jynteah Hills, in the second grade, during the absence, on deputation, of Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Stuart Bivar or until further orders.

Mr. Henry Blaquire Talbot, Assistant Superintendent of Revenue Surveys, Upper Assam, leave for three months, from the 8th October.

Mr. James Sutherland Drummond, Magistrate and Collector of Sylhet, is allowed furlough for one year, together with subsidiary leave for thirty days, from the 2nd Oct.

Mr. Hamilton Winkup Gordon, Assistant Magistrate of Barh, in Patna, for seven days, to enable him to present himself for examination in Hindee by the high proficiency test at the examination which will be held in Calcutta in January next.

Mr. George Smeaton, C. S., is allowed furlough for one year.

Mr. Henry Fitzmaurice John Kean, C. S., for one month, in extension of leave granted on 20th Oct.

The Commissary to the Lord Bishop of Calcutta has granted to the Reverend Charles Edward Wheeler, Chaplain of Patna, two months' privilege leave, from the 1st November or subsequent date.

Apothecary William Arnold Kidd to officiate as Civil Medical Officer of Rungpore, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. H. C. Bowser, or until further orders.

Mr. H. Joll, Assistant Engineer first grade, officiating Executive Engineer, Burrakur Division, is promoted to the rank of Executive Engineer, fourth grade, with effect from the 22nd October 1870.

Mr. G. Latham, Executive Engineer, third grade, is transferred from the Third to the Second Presidency Division.

Mr. H. Dewes, Executive Engineer, second grade, is appointed to be Executive Engineer of the Akra Division.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES ORDERS.

(*Government Gazette, N. W. Provinces*, Nov. 2.)

Mr. Henry LeMaistre, Head Clerk of the Office of Superintending Engineer, Agra District State Railway, is removed from his appointment.

Preparatory leave for one month, previous to his proceeding on furlough to Europe, is granted to Lieutenant-Colonel Frederick Weston Peile, R.E., Superintending Engineer, Agra District State Railway.

POSTAL NOTICES.

OVERLAND MAILS.

The Overland Mails per P. and O. Co.'s Steam Packets leave Bombay on Sunday morning.

The next Overland Mail will be despatched on the 13th instant.

The Mail closes at the General Post Office at 7 P.M. on Saturday.

The after-packet remains open till 6 A.M. on Sunday, for the reception of letters on which the usual fee of 8 annas is prepaid by stamps in addition to the postage.

Registered letters are received up to 4 P.M. on Saturday.

The latest hour for posting Overland covers at the several branch offices is 5 P.M.

Late letters may be posted at the Pier Post Office till 7 A.M. on Sunday.

The following Telegram has been received from Her Majesty's Post Master General, dated London, the 19th October 1870, *viz.*—

"Owing to apprehended interruption of Mail route through France, Indian Mails will now go by Germany and Brindisi, instead of by Marseilles. Collect on Letters and Newspapers, Brindisi rates; and on Books—one penny per 4 ounces more than by Marseilles. Please give instructions."

Under the arrangement described above, the Marseilles route, as well as the present route, via Brindisi and France, will be regarded as entirely superseded by the new Brindisi and Germany route. The Postage rates chargeable on Correspondence sent by this new route to the United Kingdom or places served through the United Kingdom, will be as follows:—

For the United Kingdom.

Each Letter per ½ ounce—annas 10, pie 8.

Each Newspaper per 4 ounces—annas 2, pie 8.

Each Book or Pattern Packet not exceeding one ounce—annas 2; not exceeding 2 ounces—annas 3, pie 4; not exceeding 4 ounces—annas 4, pie 8; every additional 4 ounces—annas 4, pie 8.

For places served through the United Kingdom.

Each Letter—2 annas per ½ ounce more than the published rate for a Letter sent via Marseilles.

Each Newspaper—8 pie per 4 ounces more than the published rate for a Newspaper sent viâ Marseilles.

Each packet of Books or Patterns—8 pie per 4 ounces more than the published rate for a packet sent via Marseilles.

The full prepayment of Correspondence forwarded via Brindisi is compulsory, and all covers not fully prepaid will, unless specially marked by the senders for transmission by any other route, and conforming to its conditions, be forwarded via Southampton.

This Postal Notice does not in the least affect the rules and regulations published in this Office Notification,* dated 19th August last, relative to the transmission of Correspondence for certain Foreign Countries of Europe via Italy.

CHINA MAILS.

The Post Office Packets for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong, per P. & O. Company's steamer, will be closed on Thursdays, November 10 and 24, and December 8 and 22. (Packet will be closed on November 10 at 9 A.M.); after packet at A.M.)

AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

The Post Office Packet for Australia, per P. & O. steamer will be closed on Thursdays, November 24, and December 22 (Packet will be closed on November 24 at 9 A.M.; after-packet at 10 A.M.)

MAILS TO MAURITIUS.

Letters, &c., for Mauritius, Reunion, &c., will be forwarded of the following dates from Bombay to Aden, to be thence conveyed by the French Mail Packets to destinations:—.

4th December 1870 and 1st January 1871.

MAILS FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

[By the B. I. S. N. Co.'s Contract Steamers.]

Leave Bombay for Kurrachee on November 21; December 5, 19.

Leave Bombay for Persian Gulf via Kurrachee on November 14, 28; December 12, 26.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

ELLIS—November 7th, at Byculla, the wife of J. Ellis, Esq., of a son.

THE WAR-TELEGRAMS

WILL BE ISSUED FROM THIS OFFICE TO-DAY AS SPECIAL EDITIONS IMMEDIATELY ON ARRIVAL.

NOTICE.

All CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

All communications respecting advertisements should be addressed to the "Advertisement Department."

Bombay Gazette Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1870.

M. THIERS has failed. The telegram of twenty words which arrived yesterday is the most important that has been received for weeks. Confident in its strength, encouraged by a popular vote, Paris has broken off negotiations for an Armistice; the Germans have no choice; they must resume active hostilities unless they are content to wait until famine does their work. Peace is now more distant than ever, and those who delight in the spectacle of heroic resistance will be gratified. We pointed out yesterday that an armistice in the face of M. Favre's declaration would be a mere farce; and the Parisian Government seem to have quickly arrived at the same conclusion. Coincidently with the peremptory recall of M. Thiers, we are told that the German batteries are ready to open fire; and if the violent plan is to be tried, the King must soon give the word. The Germans evidently do not underrate the task before them; and it is undeniable that their skill and endurance as well as their strength and valour will be severely tried. Paris is now far stronger than it was six weeks ago; for the gaps have been filled up by impromptu works, and the population must be in a better condition to fight. Yet, save in a foreign intervention or in peace, now apparently far off, we see no chance of safety for the French capital.

THE judgment of the court martial on the Captain confirms the view which we ventured to take as to the real origin of that calamity. "The Captain was built in deference to public opinion, as expressed in Parliament and through other channels, and in opposition to the views of the Controller of the Navy and his department." These are the words of the verdict. The friends of Captain Coles had no confidence in the Construction Department, nor in the shipwrights of the royal yards; and by persistent and skilful outcry they prevailed on the Government of the day also to withdraw confidence from their designers and shipwrights. In other words, the Government of the day departed from the safe principle of responsibility, and allowed their duties to be done by Captain Coles and the Messrs. Laird. It was a popular act; and was regarded at the time as a great triumph. But the proper course for the Government to have pursued would have been to place Captain Coles in the post held by Sir Spencer Robinson, and Mr. Laird in the office occupied by Mr. Reed. Had that been proposed even the error of the course adopted by the Government would have been manifest. Instead of doing that, two irresponsible parties were permitted, in deference to public outcry, to spend half a million of money on an experiment, which proved to be so fatal. It is now said that the officers of the Admiralty should have thoroughly tested the vessel, and have condemned her as unseaworthy, if they could not conscientiously describe her as seaworthy. The statement is a commonplace. But had they done so the outcry would would have again been raised, the pressure, through Parliament and other channels, would have been applied, and, although the Government ought to have resisted, any one who knows how far all Governments have got into the habit of yielding to outcries of a certain kind, will agree that the Government would have yielded again. It would have been said that the Captain was condemned to please the Construction Department; and the ship would have been sent to sea. The evil requiring correction is the act of taking public work from responsible and putting it into irresponsible hands. The loss of the Captain might very properly be entitled—Tragical result of an abandonment of duty. The errors in the build of the Captain might have been made in a Government dockyard, or in a contract yard; but they would have been known. The exact position of the centre of gravity and the relation of the area of sail to the stability of the ship would also have been known. But built as the Captain was, built that is by irresponsible agents attempting to realize their special views, these facts were only imperfectly known to Captain Coles and Captain Burgoyne. The original error of building a ship of war on new principles, by irresponsible persons, and almost hap-hazard—for the immense mistake committed warrants that phrase—must not be shunted out of sight.

Now Captain Sherard Osborn, animated by a very proper feeling, has, through *The Times*, put a series of questions of great interest, questions which he insists should receive straightforward replies. They are these—

First—By whose order was it that the Captain was inclined in Portsmouth Harbour early last August, for the purpose of ascertaining the position of her centre of gravity and consequent stability; and what was the date of that order?

By the evidence before us, it appears that Mr. Barnes, of the Constructor's Department, Whitehall, did not complete the necessary calculations, based on the experiments of the 6th of August, until the 22nd of August. Mr. Robinson, the Master Shipwright and Chief Engineer, speaks of a report on the stability being completed on the 23rd of August—a fortnight, mark, before the ship was capsized. I therefore inquire—

Secondly—Whether these calculations ought to have occupied sixteen days for an expert to work out?

An eminent shipbuilder, whom Captain Coles was in the habit of occasionally consulting, tells me that the necessary formula should not have required more than eight hours' hard work.

Thirdly—To whom was the report on the results of the experiments of the 6th of August communicated? Did the Board of Admiralty ever receive them; if so, on what date?

I have reason to believe that the experiments were ordered, very wisely, by the Board of Admiralty. With whom, then, lies the blame of the report and necessary diagrams of the defective stability of Her Majesty's ship Captain not having been brought to the knowledge of the admiral in the fleet of which she formed a part, or to that of the gallant officer commanding her?

On these points, I maintain, the whole question turns of whether the blame of the loss lies with those on board the Captain or with the Controller's Department of the Admiralty, who now, like other prophets, are so wise after the event. I desire to make no charge as yet, but I maintain we have a right to replies to these queries.

Captain Osborn's motives are plainly affection for his lost comrades and an ardour to serve the public; but the points he raises are points outside the main question—the original sin which led to the production and loss of the ship. We fully admit that the report and diagrams showing defective stability ought to have been transmitted to Captain Burgoyne; but that is a point which has nothing to do with the great fact—that the ship appears to have been delivered over without a report on her defective stability. What may have been discovered in Portsmouth Harbour, in August, could surely have been ascertained in the Mersey at an earlier date; and had the ship been built by officers of the Government or under their inspection, the blunder and the defects must have been ascertained. Whoever may be to blame for not having fowarded the diagrams which filled Captain Commerell with astonishment, they are more to blame who yielded to outcry, and who took over a ship without exact knowledge of what she was. Let the Admiralty be censured by all means, if they have again neglected a duty; but do not let the original agitators imagine that they also are not in a large degree responsible for the loss of the Captain.

THE Finance Committee have hit some of the weak places in the draft budget of the Municipal Commissioner; but the report is not without weak places. Why, for instance, cut down the vote for "Plant and Stores," on the ground that if additional carts are wanted the Commissioner can apply for a supplementary grant? Could he not do that in any case? Is it not unsound policy, and certainly bad tactics, to teach your Commissioner to rely on supplementary grants? Can the Committee say that Bombay is too-well cleaned, or that it could not be more effectively cleaned with larger means? While we quite agree with the opinion expressed on the vote for primary education, we cannot sympathise with the proposal to cut off the supplies from the Agri-Horticultural Garden. That rapidly improving place is chiefly visited by natives, men, women and children; they evidently enjoy it; and we dislike the idea of depriving them of a pleasant recreation ground. It is gratifying to remark that the Committee do not reject, only reduce, the vote towards the working of the Contagious Diseases Act. Now it is the principle involved which is important; we care comparatively little for the amount of work, nothing at all for completeness, in the present stage, while we do think that the gradual and cautious introduction of warfare against disease and death in this form is of the greatest moment. The proposal of the Committee to transfer the supervision to the industrious, energetic and over-worked head of the Health Department appears to us crude and inadmissible. The Committee should remember that it is possible to pile up too much work on one man's shoulders; and that in this case a special kind of ability and knowledge is required. We express no opinion as to the amount needful for the proper working of the Act; all we say is that the Act to be worked effectually must be worked by an officer who attends to nothing else. The Committee cut down the proposed Loan to Five lakhs, but if the principle of increasing the current annual expenditure by having recourse to loans is accepted, we do not see why the whole Seven Lakhs should not be borrowed. The amount is really of less importance than the principle—that, with Six Lakhs of New Taxation, and a total revenue of Thirty-five Lakhs, it is right and expedient to increase your current annual expenditure by raising loans. Can any one guess at the amount of the loan that will be asked for next year? Will it be Seven Lakhs or Ten Lakhs? And when the great loans for Drainage and Water Supply come to be raised—loans really justifiable—can any one imagine what form of fresh taxes will be imposed to provide Interest and Sinking Fund? The truth is that the Octroi ought to have been reserved for the special purpose of enabling Water Supply and Drainage Works to be carried out; and ought to be taken off when the loans are paid.

THE court martial on Ensign Gilbert, at Madras, was prevented from proceeding with the enquiry when it met for the second time on the 2nd inst., by the fact that Mr. Gilbert was laid up with fever. It adjourned till further orders.

WE observe that at a meeting of the Calcutta Justices on the 3rd inst. the water-rate was increased from 4½ to 5 per cent., and the police rate reduced from 3 to 2½ per cent. It is carefully noted by a local journal that there were "no angry discussions" at the meeting.

WE are glad to learn that a committee is to be appointed shortly by the Madras Government to investigate the cause of the railway accident at Cheyair, and to report if the materials used in the construction of the bridge were of inferior quality or the workmanship defective—and also, no doubt, whether the design was a fit one.

SOME natives of Sind have got up an address to Miss Carpenter expressing the "admiration and gratitude" which her "noble and benevolent efforts" on behalf of their countrymen have inspired them with. It is said to have been subscribed by hundreds. They have sent her a present also—nothing less than a table-cloth. A Kurrachee paper informs us that it is "as unique a production of artistic skill as any we have seen in India." "The *tout ensemble* is pretty in the extreme."

THE "Madras Mail" tells us that "there was a great discussion about coal at the Council meeting on the 1st instant. Dr. Hunter, who thinks he has found coal at Gooty, and Mr Foote, the geologist, who thinks the Doctor has not, were both in attendance. We have not heard that the discussion resulted in anything of importance. Mr. Foote is, we hear, about to visit the Cuddapah and Bellary districts with the special object of examining the localities where coal is said to have been seen by Dr. Hunter and the Chanda miner."

THE Head Assistant Collector in the Madras Presidency who has been suspended from pay and office for three months is Mr. S. T. McCarthy, the Acting Head Assistant Collector, Kurnool. The "Mail" hears from Kurnool that the decision of Government is generally approved. "He has been suspended from pay and office for three months, and at the end of that time he is, as an Assistant, to be for six months under the strict supervision of a Collector, who will at the end of that period report upon his conduct to Government. Peons cannot be spat upon, and servants triangled with impunity now-a-days. The decision of the Government regarding Mr. Powell and Captain H. Porteous of the Police, who are also in trouble, has not yet been announced."

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE WAR.

By Indo-European Telegraph.

LONDON, 6TH Nov., 7 P.M.

Everything is now ready for the bombardment of Paris, and the King's commands are alone awaited.

The Prussians have captured two Paris balloons with five passengers.

Felix Pyat, Joly, and other chiefs of a battalion of the National Guards have been arrested at Paris.

By British Indian Cable.

LONDON, 6TH Nov., 7-35 P.M.

M. Thiers has received orders from Paris to break off the armistice negotiations, and to leave the German head-quarters.

By Indo-European Telegraph.

LONDON, 5TH NOVEMBER, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton market to-day was weaker. Surats heavy.

Fair Dhollera, 7⅛d.
Exchange on India, 1s. 10¼d. to 1s. 10½d.
Consols, 93⅞.
Oriental Bank Shares ....£40-10.
Chartered ,, ...£14-10.
,, Mercantile ,, ...£25.
Hongkong and Shanghai..........£37.
4 per cent. Govt. Securities 91⅛
5 per cent. ,, ,, ...100⅛
5½ per cent. ,, ,, ...107⅛

The sum of £105,000 has this day been paid into the Bank of England.

The Inverness has arrived from Bombay.

ARRIVAL OF TROOPS FORM ENGLAND.

H. M.'s INDIAN TROOP-SHIP EUPHRATES, Captain C. T. Curme, arrived in Bombay Harbour yesterday, with H. M.'s 63rd Foot, to the strength of 30 officers, 16th staff sergeants, and 913 men, besides women and children. Also detachments of the following corps:—Royal Horse Artillery, Royal Artillery, Royal Engineers, 18th Hussars, 1-2nd, 1-3rd, 1-8th, 1-14th, 26th, 37th, 39th, 45th, 48th, 55th, 3-60th Rifles, 79th, 96th, Medical Staff, Indian Medical Service, and Barrack Department. The total number of passengers was as follows:—Officers, 59; ladies, 10; children 5; staff sergeants, 11; wives, 10; children, 9; rank and file, 913; women, 81; children, 102; officers' servants, 4.

The following are the names of the officers:—

Colonel H V Bowles, and Mrs Bowles	Captain T Kelly, R A, and Mrs Kelly
Major T C D Hill	Captain E S Beamish, R A, and Mrs Beamish
Major W G Graves	Lieut W B Hoggan, R A
Captain T Scovell	Rid-Mr T Ritchie, R A
Captain C E Terrott	Lieut Thorburn, R E
Captain W Bigg	Captain R H Ross, 1-2nd
Captain R C F Burton	Lieut W P Boulderson, 1-2nd
Captain C O James	Lieut A T Leslie, 1-3rd
Captain W Aked	Ensign E W Hope, 1-8th
Captain M Stourton, and Mrs Stourton	Ensign A H Young, 1-14th
Lieut T M Dolan	Captain G C Story, 26th, and Mrs Story
Lieut F W Day	Ensign T H Layard, 37th
Lieut C T Ryan	Brevet Major G C Close, 45th
Lieut R W Baston	Captain Huyshe, 49th, and Mrs Huyshe
Lieut W H Wickens	Lieut G F Russell, 49th
Lieut F W R Jones	Ensign C H Smith, 55th
Lieut H T Going	Lieut Boddam-Whethams, 3-60th Rifles
Lieut W L Gronow	Ensign R T Graeme, 79th
Lieut H F Pidcock	Qr Mr Welch, 96th, and Mrs Welch.
Lieut T H Jackson.	Surgeon and Mrs Birnie
Ensign W F Nuthall, and Mrs Nuthall	Asst-Surgeon F Pont.
Ensign A G Millar	Asst-Surgeon E B Kearney
Ensign R M Smyth	Asst-Surgeon R Murphy
Ensign H R Cook	Asst-Surgeon W E Dudley
Ensign A F Whittall	Asst-Surgeon T Murtagh
Paymaster R Piper	Asst-Surgeon F Jones, Ind Ser
Adjutant W Palmer	Asst-Surgeon T S Weir
Qr Mr T Linford	Captain Smyth, 63rd, was left behind at Alexandria
Assist Surgeon T B Hannah	
Assist Surgeon T O'Farrell.	
Vet Surg Walker, R H A, and Mrs Walker	
Vet Surg W T Masters, R H A	

MR. FORSYTH.

MR. FORSYTH, we are glad to hear, has entirely recovered his health. He arrived in Murree on the 29th of October, having been enabled to make a most rapid journey from Leh, owing to the admirable arrangements for his transit effected by the Maharajah of Cashmere. His Highness, we are informed, spared neither money nor trouble to ensure the complete comfort of the Yarkund expedition on its return. Mr. Shaw, who parted company with Mr. Forsyth at the head of the Karakosh river, in order to explore all the country to the north of the Shyok, has now arrived at Leh. Mr. Forsyth was expected to reach Lahore on the 2nd November.—*Pioneer*, Nov. 5.

KOLHAPOOR.

[FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.]

3RD NOVEMBER.

THE proverbial uncertainty of the weather appears likely to result in the frustration of the reasonable hopes which the cultivators have been indulging in for the last month or so, of a bumper harvest. Until within the last day or two the crops have been pronounced to be almost all that could be desired, the last late rain having done but little harm and a great deal of good. Clouds have, however, been gathering for some days to an ominous extent, and now, while I write, the rain is falling steadily, and looks as if likely to continue, to the great detriment of most of the crops. The rice and small grain crops (nachnee, sawa, &c.,) are being cut, and will suffer; the jowaree will probably be partially blighted, as also the tobacco; and the natives say that even the grass will be injured. It is to be hoped therefore that the rain is only partial, and not falling generally all over the Deccan.

The Political Agent has lately been disposing of a rather important murder case, which has required a somewhat prolonged investigation. The murder took place some six months ago, but the trial has been delayed by the serious illness of one of the principal witnesses, a woman, who attempted to commit suicide. The victims were the wife, child, and female servant of a member of an influential native family connected with the Kolhapoor Durbar. No less than nine men were apprehended under suspicion of being implicated, and at their head the son of the chief officer of the "Sushkur Phud" (or Durbar Peon Establishment), who is said to have had an intrigue with the chief woman murdered, who was his aunt by marriage, jealousy being the supposed actuating motive. The evidence obtainable not being as strong as was to be desired, one of the prisoners was accepted as Queen's evidence, and the result is the conviction of the eight others, who have accordingly been sentenced to be hanged. Since then, two of them have confessed, confirming the justice of the Political Agent's finding. The execution of the murderers requires the confirmation of Government. The case, as involving people of good family and connected with the Durbar, has caused considerable excitement in the town; but the general feeling is with the sentence, as the murder was one of great atrocity, and, having had two helpless women and a young child for victims, had caused widespread indignation.

To turn to more pleasant subjects. The Artillery and 108th Regiment are still under orders to march from Belgaum en route to Poona on the 10th. If this rain continues, their departure may, however, be again postponed.

The Rajah, by last accounts, was to go Ireland for a few days, and then to tour quietly through part of Germany and Italy, and eventually to reach Bombay by the first or second mail in January. The fine buildings at home appear to have made a favorable impression on him, as he has expressed a wish to build a handsome new palace and public offices at Kolhapoor. This will be good news for our Executive Engineer, who has made architecture a special study, and will be delighted to get such another chance as his High School here, of showing what he can do in the way of design.

As regards sport, there is really nothing to say. There are no quail; partridges are bringing up their young broods hatched successfully (it is to be hoped) during the rains, and are therefore left for the present to their own paternal and maternal devices; and it is as yet too early for the few duck and snipe which visit these districts.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH OFFICE—7TH Nov. 8 P.M.

Latest dates from United Kingdom.

Via Turkey, 3rd Nov., 11-17 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 73 hours 3 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 7th Nov., 11 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 2 hours 25 minutes.

Latest dates from Continent of Europe.

Via Turkey, 6th Nov., 2-6 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 11 hours 54 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 7th Nov., 6-20 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 8 hours 10 minutes.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 8 P.M. of the 6th to 8 P.M. of the 7th Nov. is as follows:—

	To Bombay	Max.		Min.	
From	Kurrachee	1	0	0	3
,,	Calcutta	8	41	0	24
,,	Madras	9	55	6	50
,,	Galle	4	46	1	25

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

KURRACHEE, 7th Nov., 8 P.M.—Latest dates from United Kingdom via Russia, 6th Nov., 11 P.M.; via Turkey, 4th Nov., 2-40 P.M. From Continent of Europe, via Russia, 5th Nov., 2-52 P.M.; via Turkey, 6th Nov., 2-6 P.M.; America via Russia, 6th Nov., 12-45 P.M. Cable right to Fao; Turkish line right to Pera; lines beyond clear; Persian line right to London.

BERLIN LETTER.

[FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.]

BERLIN, 13TH OCT.

IT has curiously occurred, during some weeks past, in a regular and positive way, that the barometer of national feeling and the matter-of-fact weather-indicating instrument have always been opposed. On bright warm days the war-talk has been dull and the political atmosphere humid. Dreary hours of ceaseless rain from an inky sky find Berlin, on the other hand, elated with fresh news of victory and favourably disposed to take a cheerful view of internal and well as external affairs of the nation.

On this wretched Thursday in the middle of a month that should be hale, cheerful, and venerably gay, a heavy rain is finding out every loose tile or slate in the roofs of Berlin, and is drenching the few mournful discoloured leaves which remain on the twigs of the linden-trees, many of which botanical impostors, by the bye, I have discovered to be no linden-trees at all, but undersized growths of different kinds shabbily passing muster as members of the old stock. On this same black Thursday, speaking in a meteorological sense, the news has reached us that, on Tuesday, the town of Orleans was taken, with a full average number of prisoners—2,000 being about the mark—and with a fresh crop of laurels for the Bavarians, who will come out of this campaign with infinite honour and credit. This then is the latest of a series of struggles which have occurred since the investment of Paris, and which have all had the stereotyped result, defeat of the French and capture of many prisoners. A very credible report was raised, some little time since, to the effect that King William had given orders against the taking any more prisoners from the French, as already, beside nine-tenths of their wounded, a large army of captives is being sustained in Germany. The figures last issued, in this matter, may be pronounced unprecedented in the history of war. Germany has now on her hands 123,700 French unwounded soldiers, and 3,577 officers, these returns not including the prisoners taken since the submission of Strasburg. The distribution of this enormous number of captives is a matter of some passing interest, perhaps, and so I give the statistics of the subject. The fortress of Magdeburg holds 10,046 men and 516 officers, taken from the French on different occasions. Coblenz, Cologne, and Stettin are debited with more than 9,000 each. Mayence has about 7,000; Glogan, 6,900; Erfurt and Minden, each upwards of 5,800; Custrin, 898; and Grandenz, 328. In the open town of the Prussian kingdom, and chiefly in Breslau, Wiesbaden, and Hulberstadt, there are about 1,232 officers, to whom a wide choice of residence had been given. In the other North German States are distributed 56 officers and 9,940 men. The entire number of unwounded prisoners of war in North Germany is 3,182 officers and 103,506 men. Of the South German States, Bavaria has taken charge of the greatest number of prisoners, to wit, 128 officers and 9,116 men. Wurtemberg has received 44 officers and 5,533 men; Baden, 75 officers and 4,034 men; and Hesse, 148 officers and 1,511 men. Exchanges now and then take place, though, it need scarcely be said, these do not materially diminish the number of French prisoners in Germany. Not long ago it was made known to the captives at Mayence that some 240 of their 7,000 were to be exchanged for an equal number of Germans. There was a stage-farce once—unactable, I should say, since Keeley's farewell of the footlights—in which the chief dramatic point was the drawing of lots for a perilous service, the *winning* motto being these words, "Death or Glory". When the hero-comedian unfolded and gloried at the paper he had drawn, you read at once in his face, before he repeated the sentence aloud, that he was the happy man. One is reminded of this amusing theatrical effect by the story of what took place the other day at Mayence; and as I happen to know that this story is true, I have no hesitation in repeating it. When, first of all, the announcement was made to the Mayence prisoners that "a favourable opportunity now occurred," and so forth, not a man of the 7,000 responded. So, the 240 had to be eleminated by lot; and it could be seen, by the long faces of the winners, that the alternative, death or glory, was anything but acceptable to a single man of them. Was this incident a detraction from the national honour of the brave French nation? Not at all. There are thousands of Frenchmen who would die to spare the land of France from humiliation. But who will lay down his life, or willingly risk it, without assurance that in dying he will do the State some service?

A bad "sign of the times" is the suspicion of dark and crooked dealings, nay, the belief that dark and crooked dealings are inevitable in statecraft and in war. Now, neither Bismarck nor Bazaine may be exactly the historical parallel of Bayard; but some probability, at least, is necessary to the hypothesis of a sold fight between two nations. Nevertheless, it is gravely argued that because Metz holds out, there must be a "reason" beyond the assumed strength of the fortress; and the "reason" adduced is that Bazaine and Bismarck have agreed that the bayonets of the Imperial Guard, and other divisions of the French army that have scarcely been involved in any positive disaster, shall be preserved for the political glory of re-seating Louis Napoleon at the Tuileries. This tremendous gossip is a seriously abasing characteristic of the age. The facts overleaped in such a proposition are great and many. We are required, in the first place, to grant that Metz, in the order of things, should have succumbed before this time. Why? The place, as I remarked when Bazaine succeeded in throwing the flower of the French army into it, is immensely strong—stronger than any other fortress of France. The troops commanded by the, at least, bold Mexican strategist are positively the only French troops that, in this war, have held their own against the Germans. They may be almost said to constitute the sole army now left to France; the sole army at all events which has not been demoralised, and which is not in the main an army of disheartened fugitives or an army of undrilled recruits. It is quite as compatible with the theory of devotion to France as with that of Imperial intriguing, that Bazaine, with his guards and the whole pick of French soldiery, should still hold Metz. Even while the foolish calumny was receiving the importance of English leading article type, desperate fighting was afoot, and it is acknowledged now that, though Friday's sortie was as fruitless for the French as any of their magnificent sallies, it gave added proof that Bazaine is far indeed from the end of his means of defence. A story is told of Napoleon the First, and, as it is told by no less authorized a narrator than himself, it is not scandalous to his memory that it should be repeated. This tale was of a skirmish, perfectly unnecessary and from a military point of view perfectly inexcusable; but ordered by him for the amusement of his mistress. "Riding with her one day in the middle of our positions in the environs of the hill of Tenda, whilst reconnoitring as commandant of the artillery, the notion suddenly occurred to me of treating her to the spectacle of a little war, and I ordered an attack of advanced posts. We were the conquerors, it is true; but there could evidently be no result. The attack was a pure fancy; and yet some men fell in it." Then comes the sickening cant, "I have bitterly reproached myself with this affair whenever it has recurred to me." Bitter indeed should be the self-reproaches, through all eternity, of the colossal tricksters who should keep up a theatrical and illusory warfare, in which the only realities were the deaths, not of "some men," but of some thousands.

The German Court, for such may be called the Head-quarters of King William, at Versailles, is one of the strongest scenes shifted before the eyes of the world since the dim curtain rose on the drama of this war. His Majesty's remission of the 400,000 francs demand and the tranquillizing proclamations of General Voights Rhetz have restored confidence and have tempted forth some of the fluttered follies that had fled into obscurity; and we learn that "gay toilettes" are once more to be seen in the courtly place. The new prefect has, however, a painful difficulty to deal with, in the great destitution and want of shelter among the poor peasantry who have fled from their homes in villages far and near. These are the distressful strokes of war, the blows that rebound upon the weak and helpless. Strasburg's sufferings cannot now be told, probably never will be told. Steps are being taken to ascertain as near as possible the amount of damage sustained by the city during the siege. Four hundred houses had been burnt or destroyed, and some hundreds of the inhabitants, among them women and children, killed. Great endeavours are being made to win over the population by acts of kindness. The German troops, always amenable to discipline, aid these politic attempts by their generally good conduct; General von Werder, before leaving the place, presented fifty oxen to the poor, as well as all the stores of provisions found in the bomb-proof cellars of the Prefecture. The Town Council of Berlin has voted 20,000 thalers, and other large communities have followed the example of helping the unfortunate sufferers. Cologne, in sending a first offering of 3,000 thalers, said, through its mayor, "We rejoice the more that you fraternally accept the hand we offer you, because it was not philanthropy alone that awakened the thought within us: 'Cologne must be the first town to raise her voice for Strasburg'; it was rather a feeling of close relationship. Like Strasburg, Cologne is on the Rhine, and girt with those fatal fortifications. Like Strasburg, though a city of German blood, she was for a time severed from Germany. We hope that Strasburg, like ourselves, will yet bless the day on which she was restored to her nation and her kinsmen." Diplomatic, this, rather!

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

EDUCATION IN INDIA.

A PAPER READ BEFORE THE SOCIAL SCIENCE CONGRESS AT NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE ON THE 27TH SEPTEMBER 1870, BY SIR ALEXANDER GRANT, BART., LL.D., PRINCIPAL OF THE UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH, LATE DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

THE deplorable ignorance of the great body of the people in India must have struck every one who is personally acquainted with the country. But it is not possible to show the state of the case by figures, since so far from having an educational census for India, we have not even a census of population. It is commonly estimated that the population of India amounts to 150,000,000, but this is mere conjecture, based on the roughest calculations.

Assuming, however, that there are 150,000,000 of Her Majesty's subjects in British India, there must be among them about 25,000,000 of children of the school-going age. Of these, we know that, in the year 1868, 682,691, or, in round numbers, 700,000 children were in attendance on schools or institutions managed, aided, or inspected by the educational departments of the English Government. That is, one out of 214 of the supposed entire population were in the way of getting at least primary instruction in schools, for which our own inspectors were responsible. But for every child thus accounted for, there remain thirty-four children of whom our educational departments can give no account. What becomes of them? Very various numbers and proportions of them, according to local circumstances, are in attendance, more or less irregular, on indigenous schools. In 1861 it was estimated that in the richest and most populous part of Bengal, if every variety of school were counted, Government, missionary, and indigenous, about one in thirty-three of the population might be under instruction of one kind or another. In the North-West Provinces it was said twenty years ago, that one in 356 went to school; in the Punjaub, one in 215. Of the three chief towns of Western India, it was officially reported in 1869 that in Bombay one out of sixty-five inhabitants, in Ahmedabad one out of twenty-one, in the Brahman-inhabited city of Poona one out of sixteen were under instruction. We see, then, the variety of the estimates in point of numbers, wherever such estimates are given, but for India as a whole they are totally wanting.

If we look also to quality of instruction, the uncertainty is still greater. Indigenous schools are sometimes very fairly good in meeting the practical wants of the people. They teach, often without books, writing and reading the current character, and the native system of accounts,—including a wonderful multiplication table, which goes up to ninety-nine times ninety-nine in whole numbers, besides a multiplication-table of fractions, which is also committed to memory. But, on the other hand, it is also called a school if a few Mussulman boys sit together and learn to sing portions of the Koran, without understanding the meaning of the words. And there is no doubt that a large majority of the Hindoo *gurus*, or teachers, are utterly inefficient. I remember that in an official report on Sind, there was mention of a popular and flourishing school kept by a master who could neither read nor write. He made those pupils who had a tincture of these accomplishments teach the rest, while he stood by with the instruments of correction ready. And his system appears not to have been disapproved of by the parents.

Perhaps the only thorough investigation that has been made into the state of indigenous education in a district of India, was that carried out by the learned Mr. Adam, at the request of Lord W. Bentinck, in the years 1834-38. Mr. Adam estimated that there were more than 100,000 indigenous schools in Bengal and Behar, but these were of so poor a character, that the conclusion of his report was, that no words could convey his impression of the general ignorance he had found.

It is clear, then, that in any numerical statement of the pupils of indigenous schools, there must be a large discount for uncertainty as to the educational results actually attained. From the point of view of accurate statistics, the condition of popular education in India is involved in obscurity; and in order to clear the way for action, one of the first things which the Government has to aim at is a general educational census, showing not merely the numbers attending schools, but giving some sort of return of the attainment of scholars, arranged under a few broad and simple standards. Such a census might be locally carried out by means of the organism of the educational departments without much difficulty or expense.

In the meanwhile, without figures, it is impossible not to see and feel the ignorance of the people, if one only travels about in India. Whole villages appear not to contain a single book; it is rare if even the patel, or head-man of the village, can sign his name. The Brahmans keep up their traditions of intellectual superiority, and the trading castes acquire what is necessary to their *metier*. But outside of these all seems blank. The simple peasant, if he ever wants to send a letter, goes to the Brahman to write it for him; and he is at the mercy of the *sowkar*, or money lender, who utterly baffles him in the calculation of accounts. Everywhere there is a monotonous animality of existence, with fetich-worship for religion, and for politics abject credulity of the wildest reports. This was the state of things which Mr. Adam found. He pressed on Government the disadvantage and danger of the existing state of ignorance, and urged that the primary vernacular education of the people should be at once taken up, and that the indigenous school should be improved by the agency of the State.

But the Council of Education in Calcutta (1839) rejected Mr. Adam's propositions. They were of opinion that the execution of his plan would be impracticable, and that their proper course would be to concentrate their efforts on the chief towns, and on the improvement of education among the higher and middle classes of the population. They expected that the effects of this improvement would be found to descend ultimately to the rural vernacular schools.

Thirty-one years ago the idea of undertaking the instruction of an entire people was not familiar to Englishmen. And the Calcutta Council of Education probably showed a correct instinct in wishing first of all to introduce into India a nucleus of European civilisation, before dealing with the vernacular instruction of the people. In all nations education has begun from the top. And as long as it was looked upon as an alternative question whether higher education for the few, or primary instruction for the many, should be aimed at, it was right that higher education should have the precedence. I think that, on the whole, great success and very wonderful results have been achieved by the efforts that have been made in the last twenty-five years for the diffusion of the English language and of Western knowledge in India. Native officials have been trained, without whom government could hardly have been carried on; the native intelligence in particular centres has received a flood of illumination; and a real understanding between the governed and governing nations has been facilitated. Of course these results are imperfect, partial, and inchoate, and they need to be carried further. But they exist as achievements, and they have prepared the way for that other portion of the work to be done by the Government, namely, the wider diffusion of primary instruction among the masses of the people. They have prepared this work, but they never could consummate it. It is now well known that the adequate instruction of the lower classes will never follow spontaneously by the mere action of filtration downwards from a cultivated upper and middle class.

It was the object of the Court of Directors, in their celebrated despatch of 1854, to turn the efforts of the Government into a new channel, and to lead them to aim more immediately at the diffusion of primary education in India. The means suggested for this object were compulsory educational rates, to be levied under the authority of Government. But this suggestion remained for many years a dead letter. Compulsory rating was till quite lately, even in England, an unpopular idea. The *laissez faire* doctrine, with regard to education, was still paramount, and it was held to be a part of civic liberty that each man should be allowed, if he thought proper, to condemn his own children to brutish ignorance. Indian statesmen, it is true, were more familiar with the idea of a strong and paternal action on the part of Government; but, on the other hand, they were imbued with that feeling of wholesome caution in dealing with the social institutions of the natives, which has generally characterized Anglo-Indian administration. Thus educational rating always hovered in the air, and was never realized; it was perpetually discussed, and always kept at arm's length.

In the meantime, there was the idea, or the hope, that the education of the natives might take a great expansion through the operation of a grant-in-aid system. Experience has shown the fallacy of this belief. It has shown that the grant-in-aid system is utterly unsuited to a country like India. Those who tried to transplant it there from England forgot the difference of circumstances. They forgot that in England every parish contained families or persons of education; that the country was full of wealth and benevolence; and that rival denominations were anxious to found schools in support of their respective creeds. In India the conditions are utterly different. The people are mostly at a dead level; they are backward, passive, and apathetic. If stirred up by a zealous collector the inhabitants of a particular village will subscribe, or promise, funds for a school; but the subscriptions quickly drop off; the whole thing has no vitality or permanence. In Bengal, it was reported that out of 479 grant-in-aid schools founded within seven years, no fewer than 162 had, during the same period, been abandoned.

The only parties thoroughly interested in the grant-in-aid system in India are the missionaries, who gain influence and a new field by the administration of schools aided by the funds of the State. All honour is due to the missionaries for their exertions in the cause of education; but it is found that the sphere of their greatest activity and success consists, not in the extension of primary schools throughout the country, but in the establishment of Anglo-vernacular, or lower secondary, schools in the towns. In a word, the grant-in-aid system, which has virtually been condemned as insufficient to provide popular education in England, is *à fortiori* inadequate for the same purpose in India. But I should hope to see it retained there as a part of our educational administration. It should remain available for the encouragement of private liberality, but should always proceed on strict conditions of payment for results.

The grant-in-aid system having failed, at last the American war and the price of cotton at half-a-crown a pound brought in a solution of the difficulty. Mr. Barrow Ellis, then Revenue Commissioner in the Northern Division of the Bombay Presidency, took advantage of the great prosperity of the ryots in Guzerat, and persuaded them voluntarily to consent to a local cess in the shape of an addition of one anna in the rupee, or 6¼ per cent., to the amount of their land-tax. Two-thirds of the proceeds of this tax were to go to the making of roads, and one-third to the establishment of schools. The money was to be expended within the respective districts in which it was collected; and it was to be administered by local committees, consisting partly of European officials, partly of the leading and most intelligent natives. The experiment succeeded beyond the most sanguine expectations of its promoters. It gave new life to popular education, and for the first time solved the problem how to reach with instruction the agricultural classes of India.

The local cess was extended over the whole Bombay Presidency, and by an act of the Legislature was fixed and made compulsory. The example of Western India was followed by the statesmen of Bengal, who proposed a similar cess for local purposes in their own Presidency, which the Duke of Argyll, after careful consideration, has ruled to be no infringement of the perpetual settlement of Lord Cornwallis.

The present position of things seems to offer to the Government a starting ground for a new and more worthy effort towards the universal education of the people of India. Many circumstances favour the undertaking of this difficult and gigantic task. There are no denominational difficulties to be encountered, for the Government has wisely adopted a completely neutral policy with regard to religion, in which the people have acquired confidence. The natives have, to a considerable extent, learned to appreciate the practical value of education, though they have not the energy to introduce it for themselves. Only two things are wanting for a great expansion of sound school-teaching in India, namely, money and organization.

With regard to money, I think that experience teaches us that we ought to look in the first place to a general, and, as far as possible, equalized local cess upon land. The land-tax is nothing else than a rental, which is fixed upon terms so beneficiary that I believe it would be in all cases possible to enhance it by a moderate tax for local purposes, without any approach to turning it into a rack-rent. In Bombay it is found possible to levy 6¼ per cent., of which 4 1/6th per cent. goes to roads, and 2 1/12th per cent. to village schools. Leaving roads out of consideration, let us suppose that a rate of 2 1/12th per cent. for primary instruction be levied on the entire land-tax of India. This tax amounts in round numbers to £20,000,000 per annum, on which a rate of 2 1/2th per cent. will yield the sum of £413,333 yearly available for educational purposes. But it would be clearly unreasonable to make the agricultural classes alone responsible for the instruction of the whole people. Mr. Barrow Ellis made it a part of his original scheme, which, however, he was not allowed to carry out, that all persons who did not pay land-tax, and therefore did not contribute to the local tax, should be rated in some other way, as, for instance, by a license-tax on trades and callings. The Legislature might now take up this idea, or, at all events, municipal rating might be made to supplement the local tax for education. The details of the question must be left to the Revenue Department. But the conception which I would submit is this, that the Government should aim at getting, by local tax and very low school fees, about £500,000 per annum, and by municipal assignments throughout India, with fees in municipal schools, about £500,000 per annum.

These figures are so entirely sketchy and conjectural that I do not put any stress upon them. I only wish to indicate a certain direction which it seems natural for the educational policy of Government to take at the present time, in aiming at extended popular education in British India, and in basing it on local land-cess and on municipal rating. The funds obtained from these sources, if amounting to what I have named, would pay for the direct schooling of from four to five millions of children. They might be partly expended in a still more productive way by the subsidizing and improvement of indigenous schools under very careful regulations. The whole question of primary instruction should be dealt with freely, and administered by local committees, with central criticism and supervision. But as wealth and population are not always in a direct ratio to each other, some districts would be unable to supply locally the requisite amount of education, and in such cases the Government should be prepared, on necessity being shown, to make assignments of imperial funds for primary instruction.

By this course of proceeding I did not say that the whole population of school-going age would be brought under instruction, but a sensible impression would be made on what I might call the educational waste lands of India; what is now a blank might be to some extent filled up; and, at all events, ten times the present results might be obtained without any additional expense to the imperial exchequer. If, however, this great substratum were laid locally by the people themselves, I think that they would have an increased claim on Government for an adequate superstructure. If Government is thus relieved of the main burden of primary instruction, I think it will be bound to provide the higher educational organism. Normal schools, technical and agricultural schools, Anglo-vernacular schools, high schools in preparation for the universities, adequate professorial teaching of the higer learning and sciences, inspection and direction—these must all come mainly from the Government, though I allow that well-apportioned fees in the different institutions would go some way towards meeting their cost.

It is perhaps an inversion of English ideas to propose that primary instruction should be furnished locally by the people, and higher education mainly by the State. But this arrangement is thoroughly in accordance with ideas in Prussia, a country from which in these subjects we may not be ashamed to take a hint. I say confidently that in India the higher you go in the scale of education, the more impossible it is that what you want can be provided either by the natives or by the missionaries. Without the college professors, the universities in India must cease to be of any worth, and the fountain-head of European civilisation must fail. And there is no reason to believe that if the Government were to cease providing endowments for professors, and so keeping up the standard of the universities, any private sources would make up the deficiency. University teaching would cease, and nothing above secondary education would remain. When natives in Bombay did not know what to do with their money, and were seeking objects for munificence, I never could persuade any of them to found a professorship, even in subjects like Hindoo law, in which they might have been expected to feel an interest.

But it may be said that what I have been suggesting would lead to boundless expenditure, which the Government would have no means of meeting. Educational expenditure has long been a perfect bugbear, before which all the fine talk about the duty of England in regenerating India goes to the wall. Even in the present year, the Government of India actually proposed to diminish by one-half the imperial grant for colleges and high schools, but was prudently checked in this proposal by the Duke of Argyll.

Look this bugbear in the face, and it comes to nothing. For the present year the estimated revenue of India is £47,073,109, and the assignment for public instruction of all kinds appears to amount to £676,062, that is, much less than 1½ per cent. on revenue. I would ask whether this wretched 1½ per cent., which is devoted to so praiseworthy, so necessary and so reproductive an object is to be made a field for retrenchment, and to be maimed and mutilated whenever there is, or appears to be, a deficit? It is assuredly not education that produces deficits, but (on the expenditure side) the army, the building and unbuilding of barracks, the forcing on of public works, and all those things in which men think in tens of thousands of pounds, and one item of which would swamp a whole educational budget. I may mention that in the present year, while the estimates for education are less than 1½ per cent., the estimates for public works in India are 47 per cent. on revenue. Each of these kinds of expenditure is for the improvement of the country; why should one be starved, while the other is so glutted?

It has always seemed to me that the question of educational expenditure in India should be set at rest by a financial limit. As the father of a family puts aside the necessary sum for the schooling of his sons, and except in the direst necessity does not retrench in this particular, so the State might well assign a proportion of its annual revenue for the education of the people. If it be asked what this proportion ought to be, I should say that, under the circumstances of our Indian Empire, and following the analogy of other nations, it would not be too much if 2 per cent. on the imperial revenues were regularly set aside, as the sum within which what was really wanted in education might be budgeted for. I believe that when this was once understood as a settled arrangement, the finance minister would have no more difficulty in providing for it than he now has in providing for the salaries of the civil service, or any other tolerably fixed demand. When the revenues of India are at their normal state of about £50,000,000 per annum, the educational assignments would be about £1,000,000 per annum; surely not too large a sum for a country said to contain 150,000,000 of population, for whom so much has to be done.

I fully admit that educational extravagance is possible, and I believe that there is a good deal of it in India at present. Such extravagance is caused by inefficiency in small things, not by providing within reasonable limits noble institutions worthy of a great empire. I am anxious to see stricter educational economy, because this may be made synonymous with increased efficiency. The one best way to secure this sort of economy in India is by decentralization of finance. An admirable address on the subject of Indian Finance was recently delivered to the East India Association by my friend Sir Charles Trevelyan, in which he adduced strong reasons for the introduction of a system by which the eight presidencies and provinces of British India should, except in matters obviously imperial, be left to manage within themselves their own expenditure. All the best informed persons on these subjects that I have known have appeared to me to hold similar views. I have long been persuaded that education in India could only be economically and efficaciously administered, if managed within each presidency by the local Government. All motive for economy is taken away if the separate Governments are left to press proposals upon the Supreme Government, without any responsibility for the cost. And, on the other hand, the social differences are so great between different parts of India, that it is impossible for the Supreme Government, with their headquarters in Bengal, to form a sufficiently instructed judgment on proposals from other presidencies.

The best hope for the public instruction of the future in India is, that each presidency should be allowed to assign yearly a sum not exceeding 2 per cent. on its estimated revenue to educational purposes within itself. Fixed principles should, of course, regulate the expenditure of this assignment, and a strict subsequent criticism of the administration of the amount should be made each year by the Secretary of State for India in Council.

There is only one other great measure of organization which I have to suggest, and that is the adoption of some better system for the appointment of the higher educational officers for India—Professors, Heads of Normal and Special Schools, High-School Masters, and the like. These must, of necessity, be almost entirely Europeans. Their number is relatively small; I remember estimating that in the Bombay Educational Department, in which there were about 2,000 native schoolmasters and deputy-inspectors, about thirty European officers would be sufficient. This was for a population of, perhaps, 15,000,000. The estimate included the Director of Public Instruction, the School Inspectors, the Professors of two Arts' Colleges and one College of Engineering, and a few Heads of High Schools. But out of this small number it was absolutely essential that there should be no "hard bargains," no men appointed merely from personal or political influence with the India Office. I remember suggesting to the local Government that some system should be adopted for awarding these appointments when vacant, analogous to that in use for selecting the members of the Civil Service. The local Government approved of this view, but the Secretary of State for the time being "declined to give up the responsibility" of making educational appointments. In other words, he declined to relinquish the patronage. Even to the present day, when an educational vacancy in India has to be filled up, and some one has to be sent out from this country, the vacancy is not even advertised. A few private inquiries are made by the authorities of the India Office, and chance must, to a great extent, decide the result. I acknowledge that fortune has occasionally been favourable, and that good men have been sent out. But I should like to see the element of uncertainty, as far as possible, eliminated by the organization of a higher educational service for India. The expense of such a service should, of course, fall within the 2 per cent. on revenues which I supposed to be assigned to public instruction.

I fear I must apologise to the Congress for the nature of the subject that I have brought before them. I fear that it has appeared as dull as Indian questions are proverbially said to be. But I have ventured upon the topic because I feel how great an advantage it would be that this great National Association should be seen directing its attention to the social improvement of the principal dependency of our nation. I feel the importance of making it appear that the education of a people, even in India, falls under the domain of social science, and may be treated scientifically by the application of broad general principles. Foreigners are accustomed to say of our government of India that it is wanting in theory,—that we work on an empirical instinct, though we generally seem to come right in the end. It is certainly true of education in India that we did not begin with a theory. The empiricism of the past, however, would be very useful if it were now brought into order.

I have been obliged, *spatiis exclusus iniquis*, to omit all mention of some of the most interesting questions connected with my subject—such as the effects social, political, and religious, of Western culture on the Oriental mind; the relation of the vernacular languages to higher education; the question of female education in India, and the like.

I have only been been able to submit certain broad organizing principles, which may be thus briefly summed up:—That the Government should aim at basing the general primary instruction of India on local land-cess and municipal assignments; that it should recognise the duty of providing from imperial funds the necessary apparatus of higher instruction; that educational expenditure should be regulated by a financial limit of 2 per cent. on imperial revenue; and that educational economy and efficiency should be secured (first) by a decentralization of educational finance, (second) by the organization of a higher educational service for India.

Whether any of these ideas may be approved of by the Congress I know not; but I am persuaded that the question of education for India is now ripe for being taken up in a more comprehensive spirit than hitherto, and that any statesman in authority, so taking it up, might do for India something like what Humboldt and Alternstein have done for Prussia.

BOMBAY.

THE CHIEF OF WADWAN, whose arrival here we reported yesterday, proceeds in a few days on a pilgrimage to Benares.

A NEW BARRISTER.—Yesterday, in the presence of the learned Chief Justice, Mr. Basil Lang took the formal oaths as a member of the Bombay Bar.

WEATHER.—Yesterday the signals D C P T and C P G H were hoisted at the Castle Flagstaff, warning the shipping to clear their bows.

SERGEANT-MAJOR MORROW, unattached list, having arrived at the Presidency from Bengal, has been attached to the Colaba Sanitarium, until further orders.

THE PARSEE FIRE TEMPLE.—Yesterday being the anniversary of the Hormusjee Wadia Fire Temple, the Parsee shop-keepers in the Bazaar Gate Street illuminated their shops.

THE S. S. KURRACHEE, Captain A. Cottier, sailed yesterday from Kurrachee with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Colonel Robinson, Mr. Coppel, Mr. Beck, Captain E. G. Battiscombe, Mr. H. Webster, and forty-four deck passengers.

DEATH FROM DROWNING.—On Saturday an inquest was held on the body of a Hindoo lad, aged about fourteen years, named Suckaram Bhickajee, who, in the opinion of the jury, came to his death by being accidentally drowned in a quarry hole.

ASSISTANT SURGEON O'BRIEN, 66th Regiment, has arrived with a detachment of invalids and time-expired men. Being unable, through illness, to continue in charge, Staff Assistant Surgeon McCutchan will take over the charge of the party and accompany it to Poona on the 8th instant (to-day).

FATAL ACCIDENT.—An adjourned inquest was held yesterday in the office of Dr. Hewlett, concerning the death of Sellarkhan Jehookhan, a labourer. On Tuesday evening last, deceased was engaged with other labourers in filling waggons with earth at Elephanta. After some waggons were filled they were let go on the slope leading downwards to the bunder. The man went forward to push a waggon that was moving slowly, when another waggon came from behind him and he was jammed between the buffers of the two. He was brought to Bombay, but died shortly afterwards. The jury came to the conclusion that death had been accidental.

MR. J. G. MOORE.—A meeting composed of some of the most influential members of the native community of Kurrachee, was convoked on the 29th September last, for the purpose of giving expression to the feelings so universally entertained here, in regard to that gentleman, and testifying to the estimate formed of the value of the services rendered by him to the province, in his two-fold capacity of Assistant Commissioner and Educational Inspector. It was resolved to present Mr. Moore with an address on the eve of his departure for England, but as the rules of the service preclude his receiving any such, a resumé of his labours in connection with the Educational Department, originally intended to have been embodied in the address, was read at a meeting held on 12th October. It cannot but be highly gratifying to Mr. Moore to know that his services have been so fully appreciated, and that, in order to mark the high estimation in which he is held, it is proposed to found a scholarship in his name.—*Sindian*, Nov. 2.

HINDOO BURNING GROUNDS.

WE understand that the following circular has been issued to the leading Hindu Justices of the Peace, by Mr. A. T. Crawford, Municipal Commissioner:—

"Sir,—With reference to my letter of the 1st September last, on the subject of providing funds towards defraying the expense of burning the corpses of indigent Hindoos, and also for providing other convenient cremation grounds in Bombay, I have the honour to request that you will do me the favour of meeting me at the Town Hall at 3 P.M. on Tuesday the 8th inst. with a view to devising some means for carrying out these objects."

THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS.

(REPORTS FOR THE FORTNIGHT ENDING 15TH OCTOBER.)

DHARWAR.—Rain fell plentifully; all the crops were in good condition. The sowing of the rubbee corps was in progress. The state of public health was good.

CANARA.—There has been some rain during the fortnight, which was rather unfavourable to the crops as they were now ripe. The harvest was being reaped in some villages. Fever and small-pox prevailed to a slight extent in almost all the talookas.

BELGAUM.—During the fortnight under report there was a good fall of rain throughout the collectorate, which generally proved highly beneficial to all the crops, but in some places rice and some of the inferior descriptions of crops suffered by excess of moisture. The state of public health was good, with the exception of Chikodee and Uthnee, where cholera slightly prevailed. In Bedee, fever continued to a slight extent.

BROACH.—The rice, bajree, and codree crops have suffered from want of rain to the extent of four annas in the rupee in some places, and in others to the extent of eight annas. The late joowar had been re-sown, as the crops sown previously were damaged by the last fall of rain. Kupas, teel, toor, &c., were in flourishing condition. There had been no cattle disease prevailing during the fortnight. The public health was reported to be good.

POLICE CASES.

DEFACING THE WALLS OF THE POLICE COURT.—Hurry Rama and two others were yesterday charged before the Chief Magistrate with defacing the walls of the Fort Police Court, and were fined five rupees each.

THEFT.—Rama Amrootta was convicted by Mr. Nana Morojee of stealing five buttons and other articles, belonging to Rama Gosai. He admitted the offence and was sentenced to two months' imprisonment.

THEFT.—The Magistrate at the Girgaum Police Court yesterday sentenced one Bapoojee Dawjee to receive five stripes, for stealing a bottle of castor oil belonging to Mr. Rogers, who resides on the Bellasis Road.

DOUBLE OFFENCE.—Mahomed Asherkhan, a buggy driver, was yesterday charged before Mr. Showell on three different offences. He was first charged with leaving his carriage on a public thoroughfare without due control; also with damaging another carriage; and the third was that he drove the carriage without the license being in his name. He was convicted, and for the first offence was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 20, with the alternative of fourteen days' imprisonment; for the second to pay a fine of Rs. 41, or in default to suffer a month's imprisonment; and for the third Rs. 10, or in default to undergo seven days' imprisonment.

A NATIVE BOY BRANDED.—In the Fort Police Court yesterday before Mr. Nana Morojee, Rughoonath Girdharee and Mulookan Appa, sweetmeat sellers, were charged with committing an assault against the person of Casu Vittoo, a shop boy. On Sunday morning about 7 o'clock complainant went to defendant's shop and asked for fire. The second defendant told him to take it. While he was taking the fire the second man seized him by the neck and threw him down. The first defendant then branded him with a red-hot iron bar. They both afterwards kicked him and turned him out of shop. The defendants were adjudged guilty, the first fined Rs. 12, with the alternative of a month's imprisonment, and the second six rupees, or in default to suffer a fortnight's imprisonment. Five rupees out of the fine to go to the complainant.

BOMBAY INSOLVENCY COURT.

MONDAY, 7TH NOVEMBER.

THE Hon. Sir M. Westropp, Chief Justice, presided in this Court yesterday.

RE KURSON ROOPJEE.

The liabilities were Rs. 1,811. The insolvent was a broker, and had suffered losses in time-bargain speculation in shares. His discharge was, therefore, adjourned for three months without protection.

RE KETSEE OOKERDA.

The liabilities of the insolvent amounted to Rs. 14,476 and the bad assets to Rs. 1,505. This man's discharge was also adjourned without protection for three months for a similar reason as in the last case.

RE KEVULCHUND AMIRCHUND.

The liabilities were Rs. 55,848, the good assets Rs. 332, and the bad assets Rs. 17,559. The insolvent did not answer when his name was called out, and the petition was dismissed.

RE NOWROJEE PESTONJEE.

The liabilities in this case amounted to Rs. 1,10,000. Mr. Anstey appeared for the insolvent.

Mr. Leith (for the Advocate General), on behalf of the opposing creditor, moved for an order that insolvent should deposit all books and papers connected with the partnership accounts of Nowrojee Muncherjee and Co., now in custody of his father, Pestonjee Shapoorjee Guzdar. These books and papers contained important information relative to insolvent's affairs. There was also an account current kept by the insolvent's father, and this was very important for the purpose of the opposition. Mr. Leith read an affidavit made by Nowrojee Nusserwanjee, an opposing creditor, in support of his application.

The Official Assignee brought to the notice of the Court a list of certain books and papers which insolvent had given him this morning. There were also certain papers, the translation of which into English was not yet ready. Insolvent was, therefore, granted a rule *nisi*, and the case was adjourned until next Court-day.

RE GOCULDAS LILLADHUR AND WUSSONJEE MORARJEE.

Mr. Farran, instructed by Messrs. Hearn, Cleveland, and Peile on behalf of the insolvents in these two cases, moved for a month's adjournment. The learned gentleman stated that the insolvent had been in a large way of business. They were making a settlement with their creditors on the basis of paying three annas in the rupee. The deed of partnership had been prepared since the last hearing before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Gibbs, and had been already signed by 73 out of 135 creditors, and the insolvents had hopes that they would all sign it. The deed had been carried out with the assistance of Mr. Nursey Kessowjee, Mr. Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, and other principal creditors; and it was believed their influence with the other creditors would enable them to complete the arrangement. The Bank of Bengal opposed on a former occasion, but they had since sold their claim and had withdrawn the opposition. The Commissioner, under these circumstances, granted a month's adjournment, directing that it should be the last.

The liabilities of Goculdas Lilladhur amount to Rs. 17,46,058; the good assets are Rs. 1,46,930, the bad assets Rs. 2,770, and the doubtful assets Rs. 500. The liabilities of Wussonjee Morarjee amount to Rs. 8,84,384; the good assets are Rs. 1,23,100, and the bad assets Rs. 723.

DISCHARGES GRANTED.

In the course of the day the following insolvents, among others, obtained their discharges:—Kirpal Khemnath, merchant, liabilities Rs. 24,695. Hemraj Jeitha, goldsmith, liabilities Rs. 4,356. Anundrao Bhaskerjee, pensioner, liabilities Rs. 4,003. Toolseydas Runsor, cloth-seller, liabilities Rs. 2,055. Sorabjee Manockjee, dubash, liabilities Rs. 46,172. Dewjee Sewgan and two others, merchants, liabilities Rs. 20,990. Cowasjee Sorabjee Soortee, servant, liabilities Rs. 3,800. Juguldas Manordas, broker, liabilities Rs. 8,393.

NEW BANK OF BOMBAY (LIMITED).

STATEMENT of the affairs of the New Bank of Bombay (Limited) on the 5th November, compared with the statement issued on the 29th October:—

LIABILITIES.	29th Oct.	5th Nov.
Proprietors' Capital paid up .... Rs.	50,00,000	50,00,000
Subscriptions on account of new Capital	10,00,000	10,00,000
General Treasury Balance	42,26,336	33,42,243
Deposits at Head Office	1,76,91,304	2,04,25,335
Deposits at Branches	20,83,421	19,72,941
Bank Post Bills outstanding	8,51,756	8,54,538
Reserve	4,15,000	4,15,000
Undrawn Cash Credits	9,58,410	8,52,124
Rs.	3,22,26,227	3,38,62,181

ASSETS.	29th Oct.	5th Nov.
Government Securities	12,52,077	11,79,099
Loans at Head Office & Branches on Govt. Securities, Bullion, Goods and Metals	3,49,560	3,51,860
Credit Accounts at do. on Govt. Securities, Goods and Metals	23,96,509	22,37,799
Bills Discounted & purchased at do.	45,14,845	46,36,242
Dead Stock .... 4,82,311 / Less written off 40 000	4,42,311	4,42,311
Stamps	6,672	6,531
Balances with Agents & Correspondents	19,52,222	18,53,938
Overdrafts	41,169	83,108
Govt. Reserve, Cash	2,26,336	......
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office	1,51,01,110	1,69,30,489
Do. do. at Branches	47,02,065	49,29,634
Bullion at H. O. and Branches	12,40,552	12,11,170
Rs.	3,22,26,227	3,38,62,181

BILLS OF LADING.

(*Mitchell's Maritime Register.*)

FOR the advice and assistance of masters of ships we have on several occasions drawn attention to the fraudulent uses which may be made of surreptitiously obtained bills of lading and pointed out the risks they incurred in signing such documents before the goods are either received or shipped. We know it sometimes occurs that bills of lading are signed before the merchandise is actually bought, but the possession of bills of lading enables parties to complete transactions. There is a distinction, however, to be drawn between the practice of getting bills of lading signed for swindling objects and that for raising money for completing purchases. We know that houses of respectability, both in this country and elsewhere, frequently get bills of lading signed before the goods are sent down for shipment. This is occasionally done for mere convenience and to save the post, and in other instances for pecuniary purposes. In every case it is commercially and morally wrong for the master of a ship, or any person acting as agent on a letter of procuration, to certify that merchandise has been "shipped in good order and well conditioned" before it has been seen. The agent of a shipowner abroad may have such faith in the integrity and solvency of a mercantile firm as to sign bills of lading in this improper manner, or to secure the master's signature to them. It is, however, illegal for the master of a ship to certify that he is in possession of goods as carrier, to be delivered as per order, when such goods are in a lighter, on a wharf, or stowed in a warehouse, and consequently liable to attachment, and, therefore, not certain to be shipped. Bills of lading are deposited with policies of insurance at banks as security for advances, and the most extensive frauds might be carried on if shipping agents and captains were to lend themselves as instruments.

We have said before that the master of a ship has no right to append his name to a bill of lading before the goods are actually on board his ship. It is customary for bills of lading to be signed when goods are on the wharf of a shipowner and in his possession. The master, in signing when this is so, acts on the authority of his employer, and would not be held to connive at fraud should the goods, from a variety of circumstances which might be enumerated, not be shipped. On the delivery of goods at a wharf or on board ship, it is usual to give a receipt, to be exchanged when the bills of lading are signed, which acknowledgment is then handed over to the shipper. This is the proper and legitimate way of conducting business; and all other systems, though excused by those who adopt them, are confessedly wrong. The master of a ship should leave the wharfinger or broker to sign the bills of lading if the goods are in his possession or under his control, and not actually on board the ship. Goods may be lost from a wharf, out of a lighter or boat, or an incorrect tally taken. If, however, the master signs for number and description, he is answerable for the quantity certified to have been received on board his ship. In the hurried loading of some vessels, especially steamers, the check on the tally is not always reliable. But, despite all that may be written on the commercial and legal bearings of this question, there will always be a certain amount of confidence between shipowners and shippers; and if there is no breach of honour, these illegitimate methods of conducting business may not lead to actual evil consequences, but they must always be hazardous.

The late frauds at Bombay ought to be a warning to shipowers and masters. That such a system should have been suffered to exist after the exposures and warnings we have given for a long time past, seems almost inexplicable. It appears that the Hindoo Carsondass Madhowdass was apprehended on a charge of obtaining £20,000 on bills of lading purporting that a thousand bales of cotton had been shipped by the Teresa. The master of the ship was also arrested, and placed at the bar as an accomplice. The solicitor on the part of the captain asked the Court to dismiss his client on the ground that the practice of signing bills of lading before shipment existed at Bombay. It was admitted that masters were prevailed upon to sign bills of lading when the cargo was either ready for shipment or alongside the ship. The loose manner, therefore, of conducting shipping transactions at Bombay, the desire to receive cargo for the ship, or the overweening confidence in mercantile firms, placed the captain of the Teresa in a most unpleasant predicament, for he was charged with aiding and abetting Madhowdass in carrying out great commercial frauds by means of the presentation of bills of lading representing consignments which, it was alleged, were never shipped.

If we did not know that masters of ships are seduced into this exceedingly unsafe and, at times, discreditable system, we should not allude to the subject, but leave the evil-doers to their own punishment. But as we have said before, agents and shipmasters are deceived by false representations and the importunities of dishonest traders. Bills of lading are placed before a master to sign, and, such is his belief in the high standing of the firm from which they emanate, that he is disarmed, or has not the courage to refuse his signature. Bills of lading frauds have been so common of late years, that every master of a ship jealous of his professional character ought to set his face against signing documents which purport that the goods therein mentioned have been shipped when it is doubtful whether they will be forthcoming. The dilemma in which the captain of the Teresa has been placed ought to operate as a warning to others who may be incautiously led into doing the same thing.

COURT OF SMALL CAUSES.—7TH NOV.

MESSRS. TREACHER & CO., LIMITED, VS. MAJOR C. D. N. LA TOUCHE.

(Before N. SPENCER, Esq.)

THIS was an action brought by Messrs. Treacher & Co. against Major La Touche to recover the sum of Rs. 390-15 for goods supplied between the 13th March 1862 and the 14th November 1864. The plaintiffs appeared by their manager, and Mr. Fraser Hore appeared on behalf of the defendant.

His Honor asked Mr. Hore what his defence was.

Mr. Hore—As we do not admit the correctness of the account, and the plaintiffs refuse to rectify the same, it is my duty to raise every objection in my power. I have two—one is, that the Court has not jurisdiction to try the case; and the other is, that the debt is barred by the Statutes of Limitation. With reference to the first objection, Major La Touche is an officer in the Poona Horse, and for some time previous to 1862, up to the present date, has been doing duty with that regiment, and during that time has not once "dwelt" within the local limits so as to give the Court jurisdiction; he has chiefly been residing with his regiment at Doolia and Seroor.

The Plaintiff—Captain La Touche has been in Bombay during that time, for I have seen him myself.

Mr. Hore—A temporary residence is not sufficient to bring the case within the jurisdiction of this Court. The law on that point was decided in 1864 in the High Court in the case of Cowasjee Framjee v. Wallace. In that case the defendant, an officer in the Bombay Staff Corps, holding an appointment in Scinde, came to Bombay on leave and remained about 10 days. During his stay in Bombay he was served with a writ of summons on a cause of action arising in Scinde; and Sir Joseph Arnold in delivering judgment said—"The Court has no jurisdiction; a temporary residence of a few days is not a 'dwelling' within the meaning of clause 12 of the Letters Patent. The Court having no jurisdiction I consider that, having regard to Act VIII. of 1859, the proper course is to return the plaint to the plaintiff."

His Honor (after making some remarks upon the law as to jurisdiction) stated, "it is very clear that in this case the Court has no jurisdiction. I therefore strike out the cause from the list."

There was therefore no necessity of arguing the point as to the debt being barred by the Statutes of Limitation.

SCRINGELY TOM ON THINGS IN GENERAL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In my letter which appeared in your paper of the 5th instant, I said that I would write to you again, giving you and the rest of Bombay a few useful hints on things in general. Rather than disappoint you, I will now fulfil my promise, although my time is precious; and if there is one thing I dislike more than another, it is to see my name constantly appearing in print. Great public characters must, however, submit to trifling annoyances for the good of others, so I wi" now proceed.

On my return to Bombay, I was much struck by the New Road, called I believe the 'Alfred Road,' against which I have nothing to say 'per se;' but why, if a new road was required in that locality, was not one made straight across from Malabar Point to the Bandstand? Nothing would have been easier! a few extra coolies, a few stones, a little earth, and there you are.

I am astonished at the style of architecture that has lately been introduced into Bombay: large stone and iron buildings that quite do away with all the picturesqueness of the Fort, and are so different from the snug little places so comfortably huddled together, of the hold-your-nose-when-you-pass-me style, that formerly stood where now gigantic edifices of a cockneyfied stamp are erected. My opinion (of course I consider it worthless) is, that if Europeans *will* build in Bombay they should follow the pattern of certain charming villa residences not one hundred miles from Chinchpoogly, and, like them, should have comic names. For instance, the large new Hotel, which one is always informed "will be quite complete by the end of the year," but which is at present a wilderness of whitewash and shavings, might be called "Willy Watson's Wonder"—the Banks also might be playfully named, introducing the manager's name as 'Uncle' So and So.

I see that the homely omnibus has been introduced into Bombay, and I hail its appearance with delight. Acting on my suggestion they are about to introduce the practice of carrying a hamal with an 'Arg' on each of these vehicles, the 'Arg' to be applied instead of a hot potatoe to a jibbing horse. The word omnibus is derived from the French word 'Homme' and the Hindustani 'Bus.' So that the literal meaning is that men are enough and no women are wanted, consequently ladies are not expected to travel in these vehicles. There is, I know, an old-fashioned idea that this word is from the Latin, but that's absurd; the best proof being that omnibuses were not invented in the time of the Romans, but are in the time of the French and Hindoos. This, like all my arguments, you will doubtless acknowledge is conclusive.

I cannot finish this letter without alluding to the several terrible shipwrecks which have lately taken place, and regret to say that as I know nothing whatever about the management of a ship, I will not presume to offer any advice.—I am, &c.,

SCRINGELY TOM.

Bombay, 7th November.

VACCINATION IN BOMBAY.

APPENDED to the Report of the Finance Committee on the Municipal Commissioner's Budget we find the following correspondence:—

From Dr. Pinkerton, Superintendent General of Vaccination, Bombay Presidency, to the Municipal Commissioner, Bombay; dated Poona, 23rd August 1870.

I have the honour to submit for your consideration the following suggestions with regard to vaccination in Bombay.

You are, I think, aware that I submitted, in December last, a draft bill for making vaccination compulsory in the City and Island of Bombay. I hoped that the bill would be brought before the Legislative Council about this time, but a recent decision of the High Court of Bombay has declared that this Government has not power to legislate for Europeans; my bill, therefore, cannot be brought before Council until this Government gets further powers.

I intended, immediately after the passing of the bill, to submit to you a scheme for increasing the number of vaccinators and vaccine stations in Bombay in order to work the Act properly; but as it is uncertain when the Act may be passed, I think it advisable to lay my scheme before you at once.

The Government of India lately suggested that all stationary vaccinators are fairly chargeable to the towns for which they are kept up. This Government has now carried out the suggestion as regards all towns, except Bombay, and in order to carry it out in Bombay, I would beg to ask a grant of Rs. 6,834 per annum from the Bombay Municipality.

The pay of the Superintendent of Vaccination in Bombay will be still paid from Imperial sources. The grant which I ask for will be used for the payment of vaccinators, peons, and contingencies.

The present vaccine establishment in Bombay is utterly inadequate to the wants of the city: it consists of—

	Rs. a. p.
1 Head Vaccinator, at Rs. 45 per mensem .Rs.	45 0 0
2 Vaccinators ,, ,, 24 each .... ,,	48 0 0
2 Assistant do. ,, ,, 18 ,, ... ,,	36 0 0
1 Apprentice do. ,, ,, 14 ,, ... ,,	14 0 0
3 Peons ,, ,, 11 ,, ... ,,	33 0 0
Rs.	176 0 0
	12
	2,112 0 0
Contingencies per annum (estimate) ...Rs.	670 0 0
Rs. per annum	2,782 0 0

Dr. Hewlett and I had a meeting, at which we discussed the subject of the number of vaccinators that would be required to work a Compulsory Vaccination Act. We agreed that ten are necessary, and that there should be a spare one. I would beg to propose, then, that the Municipality entertain 11 vaccinators, and when vaccination shall be made compulsory, we will at once be able to work the Act, and in the meantime the vaccinators will find work I have no doubt.

The establishment which I propose the Municipality should maintain is—

	Rs. a. p.
1 Head Vaccinator, at Rs. 45 per mensem. Rs.	45 0 0
5 Vaccinators ,, 24 each ...... ,,	120 0 0
4 Assistant do. ,, 18 ,, ... ,,	72 0 0
1 Apprentice do. ,, 14 ,, ... ,,	14 0 0
11 Peons ,, 11 ,, ... ,,	121 0 0
Rs.	372 0 0
	12
	4,464 0 0
CONTINGENCIES.	
Conveyance allowance to Superintendent ......Rs. 600 0 0	
Lymph allowance, including expense of carrying on animal vaccination ...... ,, 1,350 0 0	
Stationary, &c. .... ,, 120 0 0	
Printing vaccination forms, books, &c. ..... ,, 300 0 0	
	2,370 0 0
Total required per annum, Rs.	6,834 0 0

8. If you approve of my proposals, I would beg to request that provision be made for Rs. 6,834 in your budget for 1871-72.

From the Health Officer (Dr Hewlett), to the Commisioner; dated 29th August 1870.

Dr. Pinkerton requests that Rs. 6,834 be budgetted for, which sum is required for an increase in the vaccination establishment and for the supply of lymph, &c. I have gone over the items, and think them fair.

I think the charge ought to fall on the Municipality, as the proposed establishment is entirely for the benefit of this city, and I would strongly recommend that you budget for this grant.

Dr. Pinkerton recommends—and perhaps it would be as well, at all events at first—that the establishment should be under a Superintendent Vaccinator, whose services should be paid for by Government, but I think in course of time that this establishment would naturally fall under the supervision of the Health Officer, and form an integral part of the Public Health Department in this city.

From the Municipal Commissioner, to Dr. Pinkerton; dated 31st Aug. 1870.

In acknowledging your letter No. 405, of 23rd instant, I have the honour to inform you that I will budget for Rs. 6,834, as proposed therein.

I think it will be well that, at first at any rate, the establishment should be under your department; but I shall stipulate that, after vaccination becomes compulsory, the whole establishment be placed under the Health Officer of this city, the suppression of small-pox, as of every other disease in the city, being the special duty of that officer.

From Dr. Pinkerton, to the Municipal Commissioner; dated 6th September 1870.

I have the honour to acknowledge your letter No. 3421, dated 31st ultimo, and I am very glad to learn that you will budget for Rs. 6,834 to pay for the vaccinators employed in Bombay.

I am of opinion that the Presidency Circle must remain under the general administration of the Vaccine Department, but I proposed that the Health Officer in Bombay should have power to direct the Presidency Circle's establishment to work wherever he may deem it necessary, &c. (vide my Memo. to Government No. 913, of 17th January last, of which Dr. Hewlett has a copy), and I shall give Dr. Hewlett any authority that I can give, to enable him to work the establishment in the best possible manner for the suppression of small-pox.

From the Municipal Commissioner, to Dr. Pinkerton; dated 15th September 1870.

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 456 of 1870-71, dated 6th instant, and in reply thereto, to inform you that Dr. Hewlett being satisfied with the arrangement you propose, it has my approval.

QUARTERS FOR THE BOMBAY CITY POLICE.

THE following letter is referred to in the Report of the Finance Committee on the Municipal Commissioner's Budget:—

BOMBAY, 22nd September 1870.

To the Secretary to Government, Judicial Department.

SIR,—Government is aware that there are no police lines or quarters for the Police Force in this city.

2. Police superintendents and European constables are therefore housed here and there, in hired houses within their districts, while the sepoys are allowed to live where they please, receiving a monthly allowance for house rent.

These arrangements necessarily involve an immense annual expenditure, and materially affect the efficiency and discipline of the police.

3. It has often been proposed to build police lines at various suitable points throughout Bombay, but there was always difficulty in obtaining the needful funds.

The Municipal Act, however, empowers the Corporation to raise money for such a purpose, on the security of the Police Rate, and I am confident that the Bench will gladly use that power to further any feasible scheme for so great a reform in the police arrangements of this city.

4. Mr. Souter and I have recently considered the question in all its bearings, and the result is the following proposal, which I venture to hope may have the approval of His Excellency the Governor in Council, and afterwards of the Bench of Justices.

5. I start by assuming that wherever Government land is available at a suitable spot, it will be granted free by the State to the Municipality for the purpose of erecting thereon police stations and barracks.

6. The whole Municipal Police Force of the city, including the Fire Brigade, numbers 44 European and native officers, and 1,206 native rank and file; of these it is possible to house on available land at suitable sites no less than 22 officers and 1,045 rank and file, for, or to whom, a sum of no less than Rs. 2,296 per mensem, or Rs. 27,552 per annum, is paid by the Municipality.

7. To this sum should be added the pay of 50 rank and file (or about Rs. 7,000 per annum), to which extent at least the Commissioner of Police states that he would at once reduce the numerical strength of the police on this scheme being carried out. A further reduction of about Rs. 5,000 would be effected in connection with the police hospital.

8. Thus a permanent reduction of about Rs. 40,000 per annum would immediately follow the adoption of this scheme, a sum which of itself would go far towards providing the capital.

9. There would remain 22 European and native officers at police stations in the heart of the town, where land is not available, and also 161 native rank and file scattered through the suburban districts (Mahim, Worlee, Sion, Dharavee, Matoonga, &c.) whom it is undesirable to mass in barrack.

10. The annexed plan of Bombay shows at a glance the points at which Mr. Souter and myself are agreed that the police should be located, and the numbers, both European and native, to be placed at each point. It will be seen that the town is well commanded by this distribution, while the sites, with one exception, are the property of Government, and in that one case the property of the Corporation itself.

Proposed Distribution of Police.

SITE A.*

It is essential that the Reserve Police Force, as well as the police ordinarily on duty within the most densely populated part of the native town—Mandwee, Dhobie Talao, the Market, and the Chuckla—should be placed on the outskirts of these districts, and consequently on the Esplanade. These buildings will be, so to speak, the Scotland Yard of Bombay, and should present a handsome frontage. I have already asked for the site adjoining the Market, and although Government have refused it, on the ground that this is one of the most commercially valuable sites on the Esplanade, I venture to ask for a reconsideration of my proposal, not only because the site is by very far the most convenient for police purposes, but because I am myself convinced that, should Government refer the question to any committee of persons competent to value land on the Esplanade, this site will be pronounced the least valuable of all sites available on north of the Esplanade. In any case the reserve should be located somewhere in this vicinity.

SITE B.†

The next depôt in importance should be at Mazagon, where there is a choice of sites. A large vacant Government land is available on the site of Santa Cruz. It has at present no road, but one will be constructed in the next year between it and the Warree Bunder Goods Terminus. Another site adjoins the Mazagon Bunder Road, and was formerly occupied by the Harbour Defence Establishment, but is now vacant.

SITE C.‡

The next depôt should be at Chowpatty, in the corner of the vacant Government ground originally reclaimed by the Back Bay Company.

SITE D.‖

At Tardeo, close to the Bellasis Bridge, on ground belonging to the Municipality, it is proposed to place another and smaller depôt of the strength marginally noted.

SITE E.¶

At this point, on a site approved by Government, it was proposed by Government to locate, with the new Police Courts, the police of the Fort and Colaba. The estimate for only four Europeans was stated at about Rs. 45,000, a sum which, in my humble judgment, is excessive for such a purpose. I would observe that the Police Courts will be the chief buildings on the road frontage, and that it is unnecessary to spend money in ornamentation in rear of them.

11. Except at Site A., where handsome frontages must of course be erected, the quarters will be of the plainest and most substantial description, and on the Government standard plans for police lines. Estimates are under preparation.

12. At to the police hospital, I have already reported to you my proposal that a ward should be added at the expense of the Municipality of the Goculdass Tejpall Hospital on the Esplanade, which will be within a short distance of the Reserve Lines.

13. The above is a general description of the scheme proposed. Should it meet with the approval of Government, the details as to the exact positions of land to be granted, and the area in each case, can be determined in the Revenue and Public Works Departments.—I have, &c.,

ARTHUR CRAWFORD,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

* Force to be quartered on Site A.—Deputy Commissioner of Police; 1 Superintendent, 1 Inspector, 3 Constables, 1 Engineer, Fire Brigade (European and Native Officers), 2 Native Constables, 540 Native Sepoys, 10 Fire Lascars.

† Force to be quartered at B.—1 Superintendent, 1 Inspector, and 1 Constable (European and Native Officers), and 230 Native Sepoys.

‡ Force to be quartered at C.—1 Superintendent, 1 Inspector (European and Native Officers), 20 Native Sepoys.

‖ Force to be quartered at D.—2 Inspectors, 85 Native Sepoys.

¶ Force to be quartered at E.—1 Superintendent, 2 Inspectors, 2 Constables, 1 Engineer, Fire Brigade (European and Native Officers), 50 Native Sepoys, 10 Fire Lascars.

RENTS—A GENTLE HINT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I hear complaints right and left about the deplorable state of trade and the necessity for cutting down expenses; and in turning things over in my own mind, it lately struck me that full advantage is not being taken by the European community of the exceptionally favourable opportunity which now exists for bringing down rents and paying off old scores with bungalow owners. Indeed, it appears to me that tenants have things now *entirely* in their own hands, as the difficulty which landlords just now experience in getting tenants is infinitely greater than ever was the case before. At all events, I can speak for a period extending over twelve or thirteen years; but this necessitous position of landlords is, I fear, not sufficiently realized by tenants. A reference to the newspapers or a walk on the Hill will show what an enormous number of unoccupied houses there are, and recent experience has convinced me that if one goes the right way to work, the hungry landlord will be got to take almost any rent offered. I may here remark that I put on the screw the other day with my own amiable *ghurwalla*, in spite of my chum's funk lest we should get turned out, as he laboured under the singular delusion that "any number of fellows were only waiting for us to leave, you know, in order to take on the 'bungalow'"—and I actually succeeded in getting a reduction of about 25 per cent., notwithstanding that the original rent was 50 per cent. below what the former tenants had paid! Several other instances also have come under my notice lately—one in which Rs. 130 was accepted for a little bungalow just below mine, which let up to eight months ago at not less than Rs. 250; and another, where Rs. 200 was joyfully accepted for a house which was formerly fetching Rs. 350 per mensem.

A "pucka" quiet notice to quit will be found the most effectual way of opening the campaign, as it will be sure to be followed by the landlord's appearance in a nervous fright early the following morning while you are busy plunging into the contents of the *Gazette* and smoking the "Municipal" cheroot. At the worst, what harm can be done by quietly trying it on?—Yours, &c.,

Malabar Hill. GRIP.

CALCUTTA RACES.

ENTRANCES OF 1st NOVEMBER.

FIRST MEETING,

FIRST DAY, FOURTH RACE.

Mr. Raphael.
Mr. Field's ...Sunbeam.
Ditto ...Secunder.
Mr. W. W.
Mr. W. W.

SECOND DAY.

The Bedouin.

Mr. Field's ...The Earl.
Ditto ...Sunbeam.
Ditto ...Long Hope.
Mr. Raphael's ...Rising Star.
Rajah Ahsasnoolah's ...Bonnie Morn.
The Colonel's ...Ikbal.
Mr. W. W.'s ...Growler.
Mr. Frost's ...Scimitar Secundus.
Mr. Manchester's ...Bin.
Mr. Johnson's ...The Vicar.
H. H. Aga Khan's ...Shere Ali.

The Colonial.

Mr. B. W.'s ...Black Eagle (by Whalebone, dam Cora.)
Mr. Henry's B. Am. ...Bolivar (by Other.)
Mr. W. W.'s Red Eagle.

The Drawing-room Stakes.

Mr. Raphael.
Mr. W. W.
Mr. Frost.
Rajah Poro Chunder Roy.
Mr. Moray's ...Darkie.
Mr. Manchester.
Mr. Johnson.
Mr. FitzGerald.

Fourth Race for Arabs and Country-breds.

Mr. Field's ...Sunbeam.
Ditto ...Secunder.
Mr. B. W.'s Cy. B. ...The Weed.
Mr. Ferris's ...Shamrock.
Ditto B-A-H. ...Tredegar.
Mr. W. W.'s ...Eruption.
Ditto ...Antelope.
Mr. Manchester's ...Corisande (by Gridiron, out of Hassie.)
Ditto ...Kangaroo.
Mr. Seventanks' ...Gipsy.
Ditto ...Vizier.

Maharajah of Burdwan's Cup.

Capt. Lockwood's ...Byculla.
Ditto ...Florican.
Mr. Townsend's Gs. ...Esau.
Mr. Raphael's ...Suliman.
Ditto ...Sultan.
Mr. Hartley's ...Paul Jones.
The Colonel's ...Ikbal.
Mr. W. W.'s ...Grey Warrior.
H. H. Aga Khan's ...Silvertail.
Mr. Dover's ...Young Secunder.
Mr. Field's ...The Earl.
Ditto ...Zilzilla.
Mr. Manchester's ...Esau.
Ditto ...Bin.
Ditto ...Curtas.
Ditto ...Frolic.
Ditto ...Brokentail.
Shaik Abdoolah's ...Viceroy.
Mr. Black's ...Rapier.
Mr. Johnson's ...The Pope.
Ditto ...The Rector.

THIRD DAY, THIRD RACE.

Messrs. Chas. Nephew & Co.'s Cup.

Capt. Coates' ...E. H. Call.

THIRD DAY, FOURTH RACE.

Mr. Raphael.
Mr. W. W.
Mr. Frost.
Mr. Manchester.
Mr. Seventanks.
Mr. Watson.
Mr. Johnson.

THIRD DAY, SIXTH RACE.

1,000 Rupees' Purse.

Mr. Field's B. A. H. ...Ermine.
Capt. Lockwood's ...Pariel.
Ditto ...Florican.
Mr. Hartley's ...Paul Jones.
The Colonel's ...The Wolf.
Mr. W. W.'s ...Antelope.
H. H. Aga Khan's ...Shere Ali.
Mr. Manchester's ...Red Hazard.
Mr. FitzGerald's Ch. A. ...Abdool Rahmon.

FOURTH DAY, SECOND RACE.

Coffee Room Purse.

H. H. Aga Khan's ...Silvertail.

FOURTH DAY, THIRD RACE.

Mr. Field's ...Sunbeam.
Ditto ...Secunder.
Mr. Raphael's ...Rising Star.
Mr. Ferris's ...Shamrock.
Mr. W. W.'s ...Eruption.
Ditto ...Growler.
Mr. Manchester's ...Corisande.

SECOND MEETING.

THIRD RACE, FIRST DAY—ALL ARAB HANDICAP.

Mr. Raphael's ...Rising Star.
Mr. Hartley's ...Paul Jones.
Mr. W. W.'s ...Grey Warrior.
Ditto ...Growler.
Mr. Frost's ...Scimitar Secundus.
Mr. Manchester's ...Red Hazard.
Ditto ...Esau.
Ditto ...Bin.
Ditto ...Curtas.
Mr. Seventanks' ...Guzlan.
Mr. Johnson's ...The Pope.
Mr. Dover's ...Young Secunder.

Indian Produce Stakes.

Mr. Hastings' B. C. B. ...Mayoress (by Alderman foaled March, 1867.)
Mr. B. W.'s C. B. M. ...The Weed, 3 years old.

Merchants' Cup.

Mr. B. W.'s ...Black Eagle.
Captain Coates' ...E. H. Call.

The Criterion.

Mr. Hartley
Mr. W. W.
Rajah Porochunder Roy.
Mr. Manchester.
Mr. Johnson.

SECOND DAY.

The Trades' Plate.

The Templar's ...Zouave.
Mr. B. W.'s ...Black Eagle.
Mr. W. W.'s ...Rocket.
Ditto ...Longden.
Ditto ...Favorite.
Rajah Porochunder Roy's .. Morning Star.
Mr. Manchester's ...St. George.
Ditto ...Jenny.
Mr. Seventanks' ...Moonlight.
Ditto ...Miss Trelawney.
Captain Coates' ...E. H. Call.
Mr. Johnson's ...The Dean.
Ditto ...Kilmore.
Mr. Dover's ...Castle Hill.
Ditto ...The Steward.

The Lottery Cup.

Mr. Raphael's ...Variation.
Mr. W. W.'s ...Bellona.
Mr. Albert's B. W. ...Predictor.
Rajah Porochunder Roy's ...Indian Star.
Mr. Manchester's ...St. George.
Ditto ...Jenny.
Mr. Seventanks' ...Centurion.
Capt. Coates' ...Bridesmaid.
Mr. Johnson's ...The Dean.
Ditto ...Kilmore.
Mr. Dover's ...Echo.
Ditto ...Expansion.
Mr. FitzGerald's ...Fermoy.

FOURTH RACE, SECOND DAY

Mr. Raphael's ...Volona.
Mr. W. W.'s ...Eruption.
Mr. Manchester's ...Kangaroo.
Ditto ...Corisande.
Mr. Seventanks' ...Gipsy.

C. HARTLEY, Secy., Calcutta Races.

IT is stated that beer or ale which has become sour from the oxidation of a portion of its alcohol into acetic acid may be restored by passing it through a column of vegetable matter packed in a suitable vessel. Dried grains, wheat, chaff, bran, and other similar vegetable substances may be used as the filtering material, and will be found to retain the acid.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—Dr. Edward Smith, F.R.S., Medical Officer to the Poor-Law Board of Great Britain, in his work "On Consumption," writes: "We think it a great advantage that there is one kind of Cod Liver Oil which is universally admitted to be genuine—the Light-Brown Oil supplied by Dr. de Jongh. It has long been our practice, when prescribing the Oil, to recommend this kind, since, amidst so much variety and uncertainty, we have confidence in its genuineness." Sold only in capsuled Imperial Half-pints, Pints, and Quarts, by all chemists, druggists, and store-keepers. Sole consignees, Ansar, Harford, and Co., 77, Strand, London.

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INSUBORDINATION.

At a General Court Martial assembled at Meean Meer on the 20th September (Lieut.-Col. J. Hudson, president), Private Thomas Stuart, 85th Regiment Light Infantry, was arraigned on the following charge:—

"Insubordination, accompanied with personal violence, in having, at Meean Meer, on the 11th August 1870, struck with his fist in the face, No. 284, Sergeant George N. Watson, 85th Regiment, Regimental Provost Sergeant, the said Sergeant George N. Watson being his superior officer and being in the execution of his office."

He was found guilty and sentenced to suffer penal servitude for the term of ten years, and further to be discharged with ignominy from Her Majesty's service, and also to be marked with the letters B. C.

Approved and confirmed.

A MAGNIFICENT STEAMER.

(*Madras Mail*, Nov. 2.)

A Correspondent has requested that publicity may be given to the following extract from a letter that he has received from a friend of his, a second class passenger on board of "The Magnificent Ocean Steam Ship Great Victoria," homeward bound:—

"You will be surprised to hear that the ship is not expected to arrive in England before Xmas. This is a dirty ship and not fit for pigs; there are only two ladies in the 2nd class, and there is not even a knife or fork or anything found us by the ship, not even a table cloth or tumbler. The cabin is that small, we have not room to move in it, and not even a lock on the door; added to this we are packed up amongst a dirty lot of sailors. The food set before us is insufficient and of such a quality that only sheer starvation compels us to touch it. There are no means of having a bath, and even the closets are situated at the further end of the ship. I have been very ill with fever since I left, and I sent to the Steward to ask the Doctor to come to me, and the former brought back an uncivil reply. I hope when you come home you will be more fortunate in getting a better ship."

Our correspondent offers the following indignant comments on the above—

"It was through the advertisement of this 'magnificent' ship which appeared in your paper that induced this lady to take a passage in her, and it appears that not only the ship's horse-power but everything else that can be included in the word magnificent, is but a piece of imposition practised by those connected with her on the unsuspecting public. If Captain Taylor only for a moment studied the good name of himself and ship, he would himself see more to the comfort of his passengers (more especially unprotected females), and not allow them to be imposed upon and insulted by his subordinates. I trust that for the sake of those to follow, that Captain Taylor or his owners will be called to account under the Passenger Act for their neglect, so that the public may have no more of such magnificent impositions as that of the magnificent steam ship Great Victoria."

A good deal of anxiety will be set at rest in Madras when news arrives that the Great Victoria has safely reached London. The indignation that is felt by persons who have friends in her is great, and far from unreasonable. The owners of the "magnificent" tub, there is reason to believe, will be heavy losers by her voyage out and home. They are entitled to none of our sympathy. Our advice to the public is, beware of cheap steamers, and "stick to the P. and O. and Cape clippers." Magnificence and cheapness are incompatible.

INDIAN ITEMS.

The Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal has accepted the resignation tendered by Baboo Chunder Mohun Chatterjee of his seat in the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal for making Laws and Regulations.

Captain W. R. M. Holroyd, Director of Public Instruction, Punjab, has, we are informed, applied for three months' privilege leave. Mr. Alexander, the Inspector of Schools, Lahore Circle, it is now said, will officiate for him.—*Pioneer*.

The following is the committee selected in the Lower Provinces, Bengal, for the International Exhibition of 1871:—Messrs. C. H. Campbell, C.S., J. A. Crawford, C.S., H. S. Beadon, C.S., and W. Stalkartt; Baron Dowleans and Baboo Digumber Mitter.

Mr. J. D. Sandford took over charge of the office of Registrar of the High Court, N. W. P., on the 3rd instant, and Mr. Tyrrell has resumed his duties as Judge of the Allahabad Small Cause Court, Mr. Rawlins reverting to his appointment as Assistant Magistrate and Collector.

The Judgship of Jounpore, it has been decided, is to be abolished, as also is that of Futtehpore. The latter will then come under the jurisdiction of Cawnpore in lieu of Humeerpore, which is to be united with Banda. The Judge of Mirzapore therefore, we presume, escapes the disestablishment which once threatened.—*Pioneer*.

The question of providing a substitute for the training of candidates for the Indian Forest Department in the woods of Germany and France, put a stop to by the war, has recently occupied the attention of the Revenue Committee of the Indian Council. The facilities afforded for the prosecution of these studies in the magnificently managed forests of these two countries are such as are not to be found elsewhere in Europe, and it would, we think, be a pity when there is every prospect of a speedy termination of the war, to interfere with the present plan by sending the students elsewhere. Returning to England and resuming for a while the technical study of arboriculture, cannot interfere materially with their education.—*Pioneer*.

MAJOR-GENERAL CURETON, C.B.

(*Pioneer*, Nov. 3.)

Major-General Charles Cureton, C. B., has just left our shores for England, to pay the penalty of promotion in uncongenial idleness. We have delayed to hymn his praises until beyond reach of our incense; conscious, indeed, that he would hold utter silence even more kind. But concessions that might be readily granted to the modesty of the man, may justly be denied to the merit of the soldier. In 1845 Lieutenant Cureton, as he then was, won his first medal and clasp in the Sutlej Campaign, in the course of which he swam the Sutlej with a brother officer, and by taking possession of the fort of Phillour, just as the Sikhs evacuated, frustrated their intention of returning to re-occupy it. He was wounded at Ramnuggur three years later, when, acting as A. D. C. to his kinsman, General Cureton, who commanded the cavalry division during that action, and fell before its close. At the passage of the Chenab, the battle of Goojrat, and the subsequent pursuit of the flying and discomfited Sikhs to Peshawur, he was also present. Next in the field against the mountain tribes of our North-Western frontier and in the Sonthal country in 1856—we cannot dignify that wanton and inglorious expedition as a campaign. Then came the mutiny of 1857, from the beginning to the end of which Captain Cureton was ever to the fore. First, under Nicholson at Trimmoo, where the Sealkote mutineers were annihilated; later, in independent command of a small force of cavalry and infantry, in a successful foray against the insurgents of the Googaira district. But it was with the Mooltani cavalry, which very soon afterwards he raised and disciplined, always to lead to victory, that his fame as a soldier will hereafter be best identified; and one incident of his career with that regiment shall close our insufficient sketch. At the action of Nagena, when in close pursuit of the enemy's horse, they headed the main body of the fugitives on the principal line of retreat. Cureton at once arrested the fiery onset of his troopers, and massing them in the safe concealment of a favouring tope, awaited his prey. It soon came within reach,—six elephants, carrying men of note among the rebels, escorted by three guns and a body of cavalry and infantry. Of these notabilities the whole were accounted for, and a large portion of their escort; while a telegraph signaller, who had fallen into the hands of the mutineers, was rescued at the risk of Cureton's life. But the victory, complete though it was, was not too cheaply bought, for out of a small force of 150 sabres, 3 Europeans and 4 native officers, 25 non commissioned officers and 65 horses were killed. When Brigadier Coke pressed Cureton to appear before a committee for the Victoria Cross, he declined to seek a decoration that could not also be given to his men, and was content to share with them the honours of the hard-fought fight. Of General Cureton, the man, we are forbidden to speak. His history as a soldier is happily no "tale that is told;" but rather one to which, many pages yet remain to be added, to his country's honour and his own.

MARAVILLA COCOA.—For Breakfast.—The *Globe* says—"Various importers and manufacturers have attempted to attain a reputation for their prepared Cocoas, but we doubt whether any thorough success had been achieved until Messrs. Taylor Brothers discovered the extraordinary qualities of 'Maravilla' Cocoa. Adapting their perfect system of preparation to this finest of all species of the Theobroma, they have produced an article which supersedes every other Cocoa in the market. Entire solubility, a delicate aroma, and a rare concentration of the purest elements of nutrition, distinguish the Maravilla Cocoa above all others. For Homoeopaths and invalids we could not recommend a more agreeable or valuable beverage." Sold in packets only by all Grocers, of whom also may be had Taylor Brothers' Original Homoeopathic Cocoa and Soluble Chocolate Steam Mills—Brick Lane, London.

A TOUR ROUND PARIS.

(FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE "TIMES.")

October 1.

Much has already been written about the Prussian investment of Paris, but as circumstances have lately combined to take me entirely round Paris, and through all the armies investing it, my memoranda may be of interest.

On starting to the south, from Versailles, where the Crown Prince's Head-Quarters are established, our road lies through Belle Epine and Choisy to Villeneuve le Roi, where are the Head-Quarters of the 6th Corps d'Armée. The splendid trees on either side of the Rue Impériale are lying cut down and withered; the road has at intervals been torn up, and is now being replaced by the regular cantonners under Prussian orders. At intervals along the road are sentinels, who sometimes demand a pass; the outposts always do. Between Versailles and Belle Epine there has been a good deal of skirmishing and several sorties have been made. To the north-east of this stands the redoubt, for the possession of which most of these fights have occurred. The Forts de Vanvres and d'Issy, however, command this part of the country so well that a good distance has to be kept by the invaders. The forts on this side do not stand high; they are, indeed, almost within reach of heavy pieces placed on the hills; but still they effectually prevent at present the approach of an enemy.

At Belle Epine, a considerable body of troops—a large proportion being artillery—have been stationed to meet the continual sorties. Orby, too, which is the next place we come to, has been constantly the place of reception for the wounded from skirmishes in the neighbourhood.

Villeneuve le Roi is connected with Villeneuve St. George by a pontoon bridge over the Seine. The suspension bridge has been cut, and lies there impeding the navigation of the river. This town is busy only as a garrison town is always busy, with the daily occupation of the soldiers in cooking, repairing their clothes, and so on. The Staff, one of whom I have to see, are at dinner, with their band playing in the garden in front of their appropriated chateau.

Villeneuve St. George is not occupied permanently by any regiment except a pontoon train, but is a halting-place for thousands of passing troops—to-day for a regiment of Prussian infantry. A Bavarian battalion is bivouacked in the fields outside. On account of this passage of troops—different ones every day—this town is in the worst condition of pillage and destruction of any that I have as yet seen. The place is literally smashed, the fittings of the shops and houses being all pulled down and broken. In a café I saw horses standing; everything worth sterling has been taken. The rest has been broken, and the mattresses only are left in condition, I suppose out of fellow-feeling for those who shall sleep here the next day.

Boissy St. Leger is approached by two roads. I take the southern one through Valenton, which town is strongly occupied. Between this and Boissy a most splendid view of Paris is obtained, the principal domes being most distinctly visible, and the gilded roof of the Invalides glittering in the sun. Boissy St. Leger is now full of infantry, belonging to the 11th Corps, whose Head-Quarters are at the splendid chateau of Gros Bois, belonging to the Prince de Wagram. The stables and coachhouses here are generally crammed full of passing cavalry, the carriages, &c., being turned out into the yard.

It may be thought that I am coming very far south and east, but within about two miles of this place are the outposts, which are constantly exchanging shots with the Francs-Tireurs, and often lose a man or two. It must be remembered that from north to south the ground actually within the forts measures about eight miles, while that from west to east measures ten miles. The Prussian advanced guards would, I think, make a circle of about 60 miles, and the actual girdle of troops one of nearly 100 miles. It was thought nearly impossible, I know, that Paris could be cut off from the outer world, but it is actually done now—the only means of communication being by balloons, which, favoured by the east wind which has lately prevailed, have carried information to the westward and dropped newspapers on their passage. We may yet hear of an organized commissariat service by this route conveying Liebig's extract. Who knows? There have been so many surprises in the present war as regards tactics.

From Boissy the army extends to Noisseau, where a fine view of Paris is again obtained, to Emeranville and Gournay, all occupied by Wurtembergers. Here the regular road is twice broken by blown up bridges, and Chelles is approached by a temporary wooden bridge, made, I suppose, to liberate the pontoon train for service elsewhere. This town is held by a large number of troops, principally infantry. Drilling has been going on all along our route. The only drill I have seen the Prussians practise has been artillery, at which they are smartness itself.

Chelles is utterly deserted, and so have been nearly all the villages *en route*. From what I have seen, the evil resulting from the desertion of towns and villages has been greater than that resulting from the inhabitants remaining. In the one case, everything is plundered and broken; in the other case the inhabitants are subjected to requisitions that utterly ruin them. Those who have flown to Paris will, however, I expect, have to give up everything to the public commissariat, so that they would have done better to stay in their village homes. Gentlemen's chateaux are much spoiled by this desertion. The colonel here at Chelles tells me that in one day's ride he saw at least £10,000 worth of orange trees dead for want of water.

At Clichy the Saxon lines are passed; they occupy all this road through Livry to Sevran, the Head-Quarters of the Crown Prince of Saxony. At this latter place the Staff, a band, and a good muster of troops are drawn up to receive the King of Prussia, who is here on an excursion through the armies on this side of Paris. Villepinte and Grande Tremblay is now the route. A large number of troops at the latter town form the north-east corner of the investing army. My course now lies west. Forts I have hardly mentioned, as they have been constantly described, and I shall only notice any that come in sight. Between Grande Tremblay and Boissy is a sad specimen of the devastation occasioned by the war. A very large pile of buildings, consisting of a farm, dwelling-house, colza seed crushing mills, and an alcohol manufactory, evidently a month ago a very thriving establishment, now stands plundered and wantonly damaged, the furniture broken, books and papers scattered, looking-glasses pulled down and shivered, steam pipes of the machinery broken, and so on. This destruction is what always occurs when the inhabitants have left, but I have not seen a worse example than this. The Prussians had only been able to find one small cellar, and I left them at work dragging up the coach-house floor in search of another one.

Through Boissy I come to Gonesse, which place is a very nest of typhoid and dysentery, even with the lovely weather we have had lately. The holding out of Strasburg and Toul has been the cause of a great deal of this illness in stopping so much the supplies of food and clothing which would otherwise have come from Germany. I am now so close to the outposts (only a mile and a-half) that a further advance to the river is made in following the circumference of the armed circle. This is to Sarcelles and St. Brie.

Near Gonesse railway station a long cavalcade passed, and in the first carriage I recognize the old King, looking fatigued and thoughtful. I have a fine and distinct view of Paris by night. The gas has evidently not yet been cut off, and a revolving electric light illuminates a great area. This, I presume, is for working by night at the fortifications and to prevent a night surprise. From here I most distinctly hear a French march being drummed. A week or so ago firing was heard in Paris, which may have been a disturbance, but which probably was the drilling of the new troops. The sorties made by the French have as yet been so very insignificant that it is thought they are made merely to accustom the new levies to action preparatory to something on a larger scale. Bread and meat are scarce indeed, but wine is plentiful as yet. Most of the bread in this direction is thrashed, ground, and baked by the Prussians.

I now approach what is at present the weak part of the investment, but what may very possibly be the strong part of the attack—viz., Montmorency and Enghien. From these most lovely hills is obtained the finest view there is of Paris. The Arc de Triômphe appears quite close, although it must be many miles away. Below lie St. Denis, its smoking factory chimneys being the only sign of commercial industry that I have seen for weeks, but these probably are working at arms, grinding flour, or doing something in aid of the defence.

If I wanted to enter Paris, this is where I should try—by night, of course, swimming the Seine, and landing under the very forts of St. Denis. A large force of Prussian artillery is here collected. The road now leads so very near to the strongest fort of Paris—viz., Mont Valérien—that very few soldiers are visible for miles; two Uhlans—who go about, as do all Uhlans, as if invulnerable—and a few sentinels hidden behind houses, are the only troops on the road, which, after passing Argenteuil, is not two miles distant from the fort. At the foot of the mount is a French encampment, the only collection of tents I have seen, as the Germans travel without them. In this respect they are lucky in having Paris for their autumn work, instead of Sedan, Woerth, &c., as they are well housed everywhere in the deserted villages that lie very thickly round Paris.

The appearance of Mont Valérien is very imposing and threatening—the bastions, topped by large barracks, make it more a citadel than a fortress. If only 100,000 good soldiers could operate under this fort, they might soon make the Prussians tired of the business they have undertaken, but it is exactly these 100,000 trained soldiers the besieged have not. The very army they want is being starved in Metz. It is much to be doubted, too, how far the Parisians are supplied with field guns, and, even if they have them, with artillerymen who can serve them. Without these they will be sorely overmatched in their sorties. Artillerymen from the navy are in Paris, but these will surely want much practice before they can handle field guns and the horses that draw them.

Le Pecq is the next place to make for, where the bridge across the Seine to St. Germain was a week or two ago; now it is destroyed, and its place is supplied by a bridge of boats a mile further down the river. The Seine here is about the width of the Thames at Hammersmith, and should apparently have been made use of to defend the town, but no resistance was made that I know of. A few days ago the Prussians knocked down the railway bridge with cannon, I suppose to prevent a sortie by train, or perhaps it impeded the view from an observatory. The French have cut down all the trees that might prevent the troops in the forts from seeing Prussians on the roads, and the Prussians have cut down and are cutting down all the trees that impede the view from their observatories, so that altogether an enormous quantity of timber has been felled for this purpose, and still more has been sacrificed to impede the advance of the invading army. The stumps will be a monument of the war for some time to come.

St. Germain does not appear to be fortified in any way, although it stands on the slope of a hill which commands the Seine for a great distance. On the top of this hill are the gardens, surrounded by a white stone wall and visible for a great distance. St. Germain is only partly occupied by the inhabitants, but the number of troops quartered here amply compensates for any emigration. The pretty hamlet of Marly, the village of Rocquencourt, and one other village, all fully tenanted by soldiery, complete the link to Versailles.

The last time I was at Versailles I certainly never dreamt of what I should see at the next visit. In the rooms, the wall of which are covered by hundreds of pictures each representing a French victory, are lying hundreds of wounded men, each representing a French defeat. In the Prefecture I had an interview with the Crown Prince of Prussia. In the Chateau are the head-quarters of the Prussian commandants; in the town are about 15,000 soldiers, making the whole place look like Berlin improved. Going along the streets, I constantly hear the familiar call of the Prussian sentinel as a passing General has to be saluted. Men in the streets are carrying their muskets to the Maire to be registered and kept until peace is declared. All day long the boom of cannon is heard, and the music of bands sounds through the town at intervals. People go to market as if nothing had happened. All these make such a mixture of peace and war, of content and misery, as it is impossible to imagine without seeing.

Thus ends a little sketch of the occupying army, which with the aid of a good map will show accurately the disposition of the forces, and the great extent of the line that has to be kept unbroken.

To make a few general remarks:—During a stay, or rather perpetual travelling, for some weeks, across and along all the principal railways leading to Paris, I have never seen a locomotive at work. At Chalons I saw five deserted ones, and that is all even of these. It seems remarkable that no provision could have been made to make the railways available and so to save the troops the weary march from Sedan and Chalons to Paris.

To give an idea of the scarcity of provisions, I may mention that during my journey round Paris the only meat that I could beg, buy, borrow, or steal, was a pigeon, and that pigeon I shared with eight other hungry men! I tried constantly to obtain provisions, and only twice did I succeed in getting a little bread. The meat for miles round is nearly all gone. As an instance, a veteran of the Waterloo war, living close to where I write from, had so far saved as to be the possessor of four cows; three of these have been already taken from him. In the last invasion of the Prussians he was twice wounded, so he has had experience enough of Prussian armies.

In most places the streets are kept scrupulously clean. Where the inhabitants remain they are made to do it; where there are none the Prussian soldiers do the work. This keeps the air in the towns tolerably pure, but in some parts of the country the dead horses will be a source of great danger if they are not soon buried.

The roads are being repaired and cleared of trees, and will soon be in good order. A group of men, old and young—one 79 years old—appealed to me for help yesterday. Three soldiers with loaded pistols were guarding them until they had covered the rough stones in the road stand. They had, however, no sand to do it with, and assured me that they had had nothing to eat since the day before. The soldiers say they were only obeying orders, and that the Mayor should send the sand down in carts.

Every man has a different opinion about the probability of the Parisians holding out. No one can be sure that they will; but the opinion I have formed from observations made in the above journey is, that presuming a sufficient amount of food to be in Paris, the besieged can keep the invaders at a distance until they shall have had time to drill and equip an army sufficient to drive the Germans further off their city, if not out of country. The enormous length of the line the investing army must hold so divides their strength that a Parisian army numerically very inferior should be able to operate most successfully in bringing in such supplies as would ultimately make them a match for their opponents.—*Times*, Oct. 15.

ITALY AND ROME.

Florence, Oct. 10.

Yesterday morning two of the King's chamberlains proceeded in the state carriages to the Hotel de New York, there to take the members of the Roman deputation, and accompany them to the Pitti Palace. The Lung 'Arno and the streets leading to the Royal palace were splendidly decorated, and, notwithstanding the miserably bad weather, the streets were densely crowded. One of the King's masters of the ceremonies received the members of the deputation at the bottom of the staircase, and accompanied them to the hall of the stuccoes. The King entered the great Throne Room at 11 precisely. He was followed by Prince Humbert and Duke of Aosta, the Princess Marguerite and Prince Carignan. Near the throne stood the Ministers, Secretaries of State, the Presidents of the Senate, and of the Chamber of Deputies, the Knights of the Order of Anunziata, the Prefect of the province of Florence, the members of the Communal Council, the Syndic, Signor Peruzzi; the syndics of several Italian towns, the commanders of the National Guard, and the principal authorities of the State, an imposing display of rich uniforms, orders, and decorations. But all eyes were turned towards the Princess Marguerite, who wore a rich white satin dress, richly embroidered in gold, and on her head the gold diadem presented to her by the Roman ladies. The Prefect of the Royal Palace, Count de Sonnay, introduced into the Throne Room the Members of the deputation. The King advanced a few steps and shook the hand of Duke Sermoneta. The poor blind man, holding up his head, addressed to the King the following words:

"Rome and her provinces, exulting with gratitude towards your Majesty for having liberated her from the foreign oppression of mercenary arms by the valour of the Italian army, have, by means of a general plébiscite, proclaimed your Majesty and your royal successors. This providential event, so long and anxiously awaited by all the Italian people, completes with this new jewel the historic crown which adorns the head of your Majesty."

The King, who appeared deeply moved, answered in loud, clear tones,

"At last the great work is accomplished, and the nation is reconstituted. The name of Rome, the greatest ever man pronounced, is again united to that of Italy, the name dearest to my heart. The Plébiscite, proclaimed with so marvellous a concord by the Roman people, and received with unanimous joy all over the kingdom, consecrates again the basis of our nationality, and demonstrates once more that if we owe no small part of our happiness to fortune, we owe still more to the palpable justice of our cause. A free will, a sincere interchange of faithful promises, these are the forces which have made Italy, and which, according to my ideas, have caused her to be finally constituted. Now the Italian people are really the masters of their destinies. In uniting again, after so many centuries, in that city which ruled the world, they will undoubtedly learn to found on the ruins of ancient splendour a new and real greatness, which will surround with reverence the seat of that spiritual empire which planted its peaceful ensigns even farther than the Pagan eagles ever reached. I, as King and as Catholic, whilst proclaiming Italian unity, remain firm in the idea of assuring the liberty of the church and the independance of the Sovereign Pontiff, and with this solemn declaration I accept from your hands, gentlemen, the Plébiscite of Rome, and present it to the Italians, auguring that they may show themselves worthy of the glories of our forefathers and of our present fortunes."

The King, the members of the Royal family, the members of the Giunta, &c., proceeded then to sign the legal Act of the Roman Plébiscite. Meanwhile thousands of people had been arriving from every quarter, and were filling the whole square. There must have been at least some 30,000 persons. On the band of the National Guard striking up the Royal March, the people commenced shouting and clapping. The windows in the balconies were opened, and the King, the members of the Royal Family, the members of the Giunta, &c., all came out. On the people shouting the usual cry of, "The King in the Capitol!" Victor Emmanuel re-appeared, leading by the hand old Duke Sermoneta. The ovations continued some twenty minutes, the King re-appearing in the balcony six times. Very different were the circumstances attending the appearance yesterday of the King on that balcony from those which had so often marked the demonstrations made towards the deceased Grand Duke of Tuscany and the other deposed Princes of Italy before the windows of their palaces in all parts of the Peninsula previous to 1859 and 1860. In the long period of the Austrian domination the only crowds ever visible in the squares before those Royal palaces were either masses of foreign troops employed to keep under the national spirit, or thousands of Italians who, having suddenly snapped their chains, gave vent to the long pent-up feeling of revenge and indignation against their oppressors. It has been the rare fortune of King Victor Emmanuel to appear successively on the balconies of these Royal palaces to receive the grateful acclamations of a people hailing in him the chief instrument for the consolidation of their liberty and independence; and the spectacle of yesterday, to which there can be added but one still more imposing, the entrance of the monarch into his liberated capital, was assuredly the noblest and most touching of all those which he has yet experienced, and which have marked so many momentous epochs in the history of the Italian peninsula.

After this ceremony at the Pitti Palace there followed the public uncovering of the inscription placed by order of the Municipality in the Loggia of Orgagna, to commemorate the union of Rome with the rest of Italy. Here the Syndic Peruzzi made a short speech, to which the Duke of Sermoneta replied, thanking the citizens of Florence for the rare affection, and more than affection, for the unexampled disinterestedness with which they had acted on the occasion of the liberation of Rome. Certainly amongst the many great historical events of which that renowned Piazza della Liguria has been the scene, there have been few more worthy to be commemorated. Even in spite of the bad weather the effect was most brilliant, the square being crowded with the working men's associations, carrying their respective flags, by a battalion of the National Guards under the command of Prince Corsini, and enlivened by the airs of four bands.

An improvised popular demonstration under the windows of the hotel, as soon as the Roman deputation re-entered it, formed the next most important event in the proceedings of the day, until the members of the deputation were conveyed to the State dinner at the Pitti Palace. The fêtes terminated most magnificently with the public representation given in honour of the deputation at the Pagliano Opera-house. The theatre was densely crowded, almost all present being in full evening dress, and a very large proportion in full court dresses or uniforms. On the arrival of the Roman deputation with their hosts, the Syndic and the Municipal Council, in the first tier of boxes, the whole audience rose and cheered them enthusiastically. Shortly afterwards King Victor Emmanuel, with the entire Royal Family, the Crown Prince and the Princess Marguerite, the Duke and Duchess of Aosta, and the Prince of Carignano, entered the central State chamber; and I must say the reception given to the Sovereign was such as with all my previous experience of similar ovations I never witnessed. The opera represented was *Cinderella*. I need scarcely say that not one of the spectators paid the slightest attention to it. How could they, indeed, concentrate their thoughts on the picture or the melodies of the poor domestic drudge, transformed by the fairy wand into a powerful princess, when they were actually assisting at the last scene in the far grander drama in which Italy so long downtrodden and oppressed has been raised to high places amidst the nations of the world, and has now encircled her brow with its most glorious diadem, the regal Crown of Rome itself?—*Daily News*, Oct. 15.

Rome, Oct. 7.

Whilst on the one side the dreamers of a reconciliation between Church and State—between King Victor Emmanuel and Pope Pius IX.—are torturing their minds to bring about a *modus vivendi*, the Pontiff and his Cardinals keep protesting in the most violent way against the sacrilegious usurpation. Not a word in the bilious vocabulary of the Holy See has been left out that would insult the King and his Government. We have had the circular addressed by Cardinal Antonelli to the Diplomatic Body at Rome. We have now the letter addressed by the Pope to the Cardinals, and no doubt the protests will not end here; but, notwithstanding all this, there are people who will insist on believing a reconciliation possible, or at least near. In writing a few days back I mentioned that the Pontiff did his best to show to Europe that he was actually a prisoner in the Vatican, and I also mentioned that knowing this General Cadorna had offered His Holiness a special telegraphic and postal service. The Pope rejected the offer, but, as will be found by reference to the letter, he declares that he is obliged to send to the Press in order to communicate his note, because the postal service being in the hands of the infidels, the letters might run the risk of being sequestered.

Yesterday the members of the Giunta proclaimed to the people, from the balcony of the Capitol, the definitive results of the Plébiscite for all the Roman States. Great cheers received the Ayes, and the Noes were loudly hissed. The band of the firemen struck up the Royal March, and the old Duke of Sermoneta, the chairman of the Giunta, was repeatedly called forth by the people. The Duke is an old, blind man, and it was really touching to see him, accompanied by his son, present himself to the people, and though unable to see the crowd under him, wave his handkerchief in sign of joy.—*Daily News*, Oct. 15.

WAR NOTES AND INCIDENTS.

THE MONEY DEMANDS OF THE GERMANS.

Count Bismarck, according to the *Ostsee Zeitung*, has instituted inquiries in all parts of Prussia as to the contributions which were levied by the first Napoleon. His intention, probably, is to publish those returns, in justification of the reprisals to which the German troops have resorted. Meanwhile, the Germans expelled from France are preparing their claims for compensation, to be handed in when the day of reckoning arrives. The Bavarians, alone, estimate their losses at £50,000. They state that the Frenchmen who were indebted to the German residents were prominent in urging their immediate expulsion as a national necessity.

GENERAL UHRICH.

On leaving Tours General Uhrich, who is very unfairly blamed by some of the French papers for having surrendered Strasburg, addressed a letter to the Archbishop, thanking him for his hospitality. "As I defended Strasburg," he adds, "which I could not save, I take the path to which the ill fortune of the war has condemned me, but I do not repair to the victorious enemy without deep pain at the sorrowful days which are beginning for me. People have spoken of what they call my fame; they should rather have spoken of my grief. May I, at any rate, while my sword rests in its scabbard, be consoled by the triumph of our arms! Pray to God, my dear Sir, that he may set a limit to the misfortunes of our country."

FRANCS-TIREURS AT VERSAILLES.

The *Nord* says that the neighbourhood of Versailles has become very insecure, as is shown by the following proclamation, which has been posted up close to the Chaumière de Robinson:—"Several murders having been committed by Francs-Tireurs hid in the neighbouring wood, I order as follows:—1, Every man found in the interior of the wood and thickets shall be considered and treated as a Franc-Tireur; 2, the communes which have not denounced the presence of persons of this kind on their territory shall be heavily fined; 3, in certain cases the municipal authorities shall be taken into custody. Head-Quarters of the 1st Corps of the Bavarian Army Longjumeau, the 22d of September, 1870. Signed, the General Commanding-in-Chief, Von der Tann."

COLONEL DE CHARETTE AND THE PAPAL ZOUAVES.

M. de Charette, who lately commanded the French Zouaves in Rome, has issued the following appeal: "Authorised by the Government to form with the regiment of the Pontifical Zouaves a corps which will take the name of the 'Legion of the Volunteers of the East,' because of the place of its formation, I appeal to all the men of courage in France who have not yet joined—to all those, far and near, who have ever belonged to the body. I give notice that I wish to form an earnest corps, in which the strictest discipline will reign. My only desire is to defend France. We will form the body in Tours. I hope my appeal will be heard, and that we will show that the regiment of the Zouaves can preserve its traditions; that it will be the type of honour and devotion; and that it will consecrate itself to France, as it devoted itself to the defence of Rome. The Minister for War has done us the honour of sending three of our companies to the front of the advanced guard."

THE NATIONAL GUARDS.

The *Nouvelles du Soir* of Paris states that, on the 6th Oct. M. Flourens, at the head of 10,000 armed National Guards, waited on General Trochu and MM. Gambetta, Ferry, and Arago at the Hôtel de Ville, with the following demands:—The arming of the National Guards with Chassepots, the immediate election of a Municipality of Paris, and the abandonment of what M. Flourens termed the "Imperial tactics" of sending one Frenchman to fight against seven Prussians. After a warm discussion M. Flourens resigned his position as chief of a battalion of the National Guards. His followers returned to their quarters. In the evening there was a gathering of 3,000 persons, who were addressed by M. Ledru Rollin in a violent and passionate harangue. He urged the citizens to insist on the immediate formation of a Municipal Body. Other speakers followed, two of whom—a Pole and a Belgian—complained that they were not allowed to serve France. The meeting was rather agitated than tumultuous.

EXILED IMPERIALISTS.

A correspondent of the *Patrie*, writing from Jersey, says: "We have here three members of the Privy Council, who, besides, are making no efforts at concealment. They live openly, under their own names, wearing the decorations—their heads, however, being a little low. The ex-Minister of Justice (M. Baroch,) lives in one of the most comfortable houses of St. Helier, Almorah-crescent. I had the honour of meeting his Excellency yesterday walking on foot like an ordinary mortal in the gardens of the Imperial Hotel. His colleague, M. Rouher, is not so well lodged; he occupies, at ten kilomètres from the town, in Saint Aubin, a cottage which has no resemblance to the Luxembourgh Palace. He says he is poor, and leads a sombre and rather retired life. He corresponds much. One may divine, without any claims to being a prophet, that he is the centre of the intrigues that they are plotting in London. He is in a good position in Jersey to hold and direct the threads of the plot between the Continent and England. Madame Pictre passed here under the protection of the Consul."

THE PRESS AT TOURS.

The *Siècle* gives the following information relative to the newspapers printed at Tours:—

"The *Union Libérale* co-operates moderately, but sincerely, with the Government. The *Moniteur*, benefited by the official bulletin which the Delegation gives it for publication, makes but feeble opposition. The *France* is less favourable, but there is some judiciousness in its criticisms. It is evident that it has lost its leverage and seeks a new one. The *Constitutionel*, in the absence of Bonaparte, seems inclined to take to the Orleans family. It trims in consequence, and when it has the chance treats the Republic to a few kicks. The *Français* oscillates between the Count de Chambord and the Count de Paris. While waiting for one or the other, it finds fault with everything that is done. The *Gazette* and the *Union* are at one in their desire to expel the Italians from Rome and the Republic from France; they call Heaven-sent Chambord the Saviour of France. The *Indre et Loire* no longer dares to speak of Napoleon III. as the father of the people, but M. Ladéveze-Cassagnac has not yet abandoned all hope of a restoration. Not one Republican journal is printed at Tours, the seat of the Government of the Republic."

M. THIERS' MISSION TO RUSSIA.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the *Eastern Budget* writes; "M. Thiers arrived here on the 28th ult., in a saloon carriage, which was placed at his disposal by the Government. He has been received with the greatest courtesy by the Emperor and Prince Gortchakoff, but beyond this his mission has had little or no result. The grant of the Order of St. George to General von Moltke is a significant mark of the tendencies of the Government here, and M. Thiers himself is by no means a *persona grata* with Russian statesmen, who have not forgotten the speech he delivered in the Corps Législatif on the 14th of March, 1867, when he openly declared his hostility to Russia, and argued that the interests of Russia and France were totally antagonistic. I have reason to believe that Prince Gortchakoff held out no hope whatever of a Russian intervention in favour of France, and that he advised M. Thiers to recommend his countrymen to accept the Prussian conditions of peace, adding that, if the war is prolonged, the Prussian demands will probably be increased, and new questions raised as to rectifications of frontier in favour of Switzerland and Belgium, the neutralisation of Savoy, and the restoration of Nice to Italy."

STRASBURG.

At Strasburg, on the 5th Oct., the mayor, by direction of the Commandant, issued a proclamation requiring that the public-houses should be closed at 11 p.m., after which hour persons are not permitted to be in the streets without written permission. Three of the gates are open till 9 p.m., the rest being temporarily closed, and civilians are only admitted through the gates of the citadel by passes from the Commandant, the proceeds arising from the sale of which will be devoted to the relief of the poor. Two boys having been killed by the explosion of a grenade with which they were playing, the inhabitants, are cautioned against touching any kind of shot lying in the streets or houses, and are directed to give information of such ammunition. Another proclamation requires the vendors of articles of consumption to exhibit lists of prices in their shops, such prices to be previously approved by the mayor. It likewise prohibited till further notice the employment by private persons of stone-cutters, masons, carpenters, and labourers, all these being required by the administrative and military authorities. Every able-bodied artisan who is not willing to work from 7 a.m. till 6 p.m. must quit the town, and such persons, if found outside the gates of the fortress, will be arrested as vagrants and punished.

GENERAL IGNATIEFF'S VISIT TO ODESSA.

The *Eastern Budget* has the following, in a letter from Bucharest, dated the 3rd Oct.: "The departure for St. Petersburg of General Ignatieff, the ambitious and enterprising Russian ambassador at Constantinople, is generally regarded here as confirming the suspicion that Russia considers this an opportune moment for abandoning the reserve she has maintained since the Crimean war, and for resuming her aggressive plans in the East. It is known that Russia has long regarded this Treaty, which prevents her from keeping a fleet in the Black Sea, as a humiliation which cannot be permanently maintained; but there is no reason to believe that she will attempt to break through the restriction by violent means, so long, at least, as there shall be a prospect of inducing the signataries of the Treaty to consent to an equitable revision of it. She will certainly not take up arms for this object until all diplomatic means are exhausted. Now, it is notorious that the Cabinet of St. Petersburg has as yet made no overtures to the Powers on the subject; and, indeed, it could hardly do so under present circumstances, when two of the principal Powers that signed the Treaty are at war with each other. The above is an abstract of the opinions on this subject which prevail in diplomatic circles here."

GAMBETTA'S DEPARTURE FROM PARIS.

The *Débats* of the 8th Oct. gives an account of M. Gambetta's departure by balloon from Paris. The news having been circulated that the journey was in contemplation, great crowds assembled for three days in the Place St. Pierre at Montmartre, but owing to unfavourable weather the two balloons were not sent up. On the fourth day the weather was favourable, and it was expected that they would be carried towards Dieppe. When they gradually rose the crowd shouted "*Vive la République*" and "*Vive Gambetta*," the travellers waving their hats in reply. A curious incident followed their departure. The two ballons had just passed the ridge of Montmartre, when the spectators, forgetting that they were at the foot of a rising ground of some elevation, thought the aeronauts were proceeding more slowly, that there was a want of wind, and that they would come to the ground in the midst of their enemies' lines. Loud cries were uttered by the crowd, which, in less time than it takes us to tell it, climbed the height of Montmartre, and rushed upon the terrace on which stands the tower of Solférino. In vain the sentinels of the Line and the National Guard struggled against the anxious sightseers, and they allowed the height of Montmartre to be taken by assault, in defiance of all orders. Soon, however, the crowd came down, satisfied that all was right.

A PROPHETIC QUEEN.

The Queen of Holland, immediately after the cession of Venetia, and while the war in Bohemia was still going on, wrote to the Emperor Napoleon the following letter: "July 13, 1866.—You give way to strange delusions! Your prestige has been damaged more during the last fortnight than during the whole continuance of your reign. Allowing the feeble to be destroyed, you let the insolence and brutality of your next neighbour grow to extravagant proportions. You accept a present, and you don't know how to give a good word to him who presents it to you. I regret that you think me interested in the question, and that you do not see the fatal danger of *one* powerful Germany and *one* powerful Italy. It is the *dynasty* which is threatened, and it is that which must bear the consequences. I say this because it is the truth, which you will learn too late. Do not think that the misfortune which overwhelms me in the disaster of my country makes me unjust or suspicious. Venetia ceded, you must aid Austria, march to the Rhine, and impose your conditions. Let Austria be slaughtered, and you commit, not a crime, but more—a blunder. This, perhaps, is my last letter. I would, however, consider myself wanting to an old and sincere friendship if I did not say one last time the *whole* truth. I do not expect that it will be listened to; but I wish to be one day able to say that I did everything to prevent the ruin of what inspired me with so much faith and affection."

THE AMERICAN AMBASSADOR AT BERLIN.

Mr. Bancroft, the American Ambassador at Berlin, appears to sympathize as warmly with the Germans as his colleague at Paris does with the French. Count Bismark having congratulated him on the recent jubilee of his doctorate, he sent the following reply:—"My dear Count,—I was equally surprised and gratified to find that you, while engaged in the task of rejuvenating Europe, should have found time to send me a friendly congratulation on so long a life being granted to me. It is, indeed, a great happiness to live in a time when three or four men who liked peace above everthing, and, after long and difficult labours, expected to close their careers in peace, are acquiring fresh military renown in a defensive war, which the most daring imagination would not have thought of, and in three months are putting Germany's thousand years' hope on the best way towards realization. I accept, therefore, gratefully the good wishes which are expressed on my advanced age, for age, separated from eternity by a narrow span, is this year of the greatest importance on the earth. They are veterans who are carrying on this German war to its goal. You, indeed, are young, but Roon already belongs to the venerable, Moltke is only 23 days younger than myself, and your King surpasses us all in years and youthfulness. May I not be proud of my contemporaries? Continue to honour me with your esteem during the short period which remains to me.—I am, very dear Count, yours very sincerely,

"George Bancroft."

MARSEILLES.

A Marseilles correspondent of the *Gazette de France*, speaking of the state of affairs in that city, says:

"For nearly a fortnight the Jesuit priests have been detained as political prisoners. They have been not only deprived of their clerical vestments under the pretext of not exposing them to the insults of the malefactors with whom they remain constantly mixed, but also of their breviaries and rosaries. One of them who was insufficiently clad was obliged to roll himself up in a blanket. So much for the respect shown to persons. Sacred things have met no better treatment. Since Sunday, the 15th of September, the church of the French mission has been constantly intruded into. The Civic Guards, those citizens 'who have merited well of their country,' following out a proclamation of M. Delpech, have abandoned themselves to all sorts of excesses in presence of the consecrated elements, which the priests, dragged away without warning, had not time to protect from this scandal. They brought women into the place and drank, ate, and slept in it. The men and women joined in processions with lighted tapers and clerical dresses, singing alternately loose songs and hymns of the Church. The Bishop at length braved the fury of these madmen. He came and took away the consecrated elements, which by good chance had not been meddled with. It was some days before the National Guard, the true inhabitants of Marseilles, came and put a stop to these disgraceful proceedings, and imprisoned the offenders. It must be added that this band was composed of workmen, who, having abandoned their work, are dependent on the allowance made them, no doubt, by those who seem to place them on the same level with the heroes of Strasburg by awarding to them the same recognition of patriotic gratitude. If this is not the case the Administration should explain how those people live. If, in conclusion, their previous history were inquired into, it would be found that most of them are strangers to Marseilles."

THE AGITATION FOR THE RETURN OF NICE TO ITALY.

The following letter has been addressed by M. Sénard, the representative of the French Government at Florence, to the Commissary-General at Nice: "Florence, Sept. 30. M. le Commissaire-Général,—I am informed that an agitation, fomented in Nice, having for its object the taking back of that city from France, appears to have assumed greater importance for some days past; and I see, in the Genoese *Movemento*, of the 26th of this month, an article which starts the question, and calls for an early solution. It was my wish, as soon as I arrived in Florence, to have the opinions of the Italian Government on this point, and to know how an attempt on the part of the inhabitants of Nice to return to their former nationality would be received. I have been answered, with as much clearness as energy, that the Government of the King would regard it as an infamous and cowardly act to take advantage of the disasters of France to take back from it a concession given to her, after the inhabitants had freely consented, when she was powerful and victorious. She had just, by a supreme effort, aided Italy in conquering her independence, and in advancing towards unity. I have transmitted this answer to the French Government, which has been deeply moved by it, and which immediately returned its thanks for it. I request you, Monsieur le Commissaire-Général, to communicate it to the citizens of Nice. Invite the men of heart, who may be asked to join in plots of which they do not see the real motives, to meditate on these beautiful, loyal words, and to ask themselves what they would think of anyone who sought to burst, in days of misfortune, those relations and bonds which had been formed in days of prosperity. As to the support which the agitation claims to have found in some words of General Garibaldi, I conceive, and I have always understood, the very natural regret which the denationalisation of his native city has caused him. But I also know to what lengths the illustrious General carries his ideas of honour and abnegation; and I will never believe that, at the moment he offers so generously his aid in the defence of the French Republic, he authorises his friends to attempt to despoil it, or to cause it any embarrassment."

HOSTILITY OF THE FRENCH POPULATION TO THE GERMANS.

The German war correspondents make frequent references to the intensely hostile feeling of the French population. Herr Wachenhusen, of the *Cologne Gazette*, says "that at Nancy the billeting of the soldiers has been suspended, in consequence of murders committed on them in their quarters. There, as in every part of France occupied by invaders, the hatred of the people is daily increasing, and the foolish hope of driving out the enemy by a national rising is fanned by emissaries of the Republic. Six thousand men are said to be already under arms concealed in the woods, and commanded by a General. As yet there have been few outrages of this kind, but a gendarme has been murdered at Nancy, and postilions are fired on. 'If the guerilla warfare, against which we know how to defend ourselves, really commences, it will flame up in every corner.'" In the vicinity of Metz, according to another writer, soldiers have a second time been fired on at Marieulx, and in an adjacent village the road was blocked up with heavy stones. A fine was imposed, which had the next day to be increased fivefold, as the stones were still not removed. A change of the position of the troops before Metz recently gave the people the impression that the Germans were retreating, and that MacMahon was advancing from the Vosges with 200,000 men. Nobody believes in the magnitude of the French defeats, and though those who saw the long trains of prisoners pass by have misgivings, they are not without hope of a turn of fortune. Metz, it is insisted, can hold out not only months but years, the provisions being on so large a scale and the heroism of the army and townspeople being so great. A few days ago a woman offered some brandy for sale, attracting a group of soldiers round her, but it was found to be poisoned, and she was arrested. The writer regards the attitude of the people as a cogent reason against the annexation of Metz and its vicinity. Another correspondent states that at Mulhausen, where the railway station is occupied by the Germans, they do not enter the town unless armed to the teeth. They have been fired on frequently, but at present only one Uhlan has been killed. The artisans are strongly inclined to Communism, and before the entry of the troops had demolished the Town-hall. The rest of the people, little as they like the Germans, are consequently glad of their presence. An officer writes from Champey:—"We are no longer sure of our lives: an army gendarme has just been shot before our door, and when an officer hurried out to look for the criminal two bullets whistled past his ear. The offenders unfortunately could not be discovered."

"Berkeley, September 1839.—Gentlemen, I feel it a duty I owe to you to express my gratitude for the great benefit I have derived by taking Norton's Camomile Pills. I applied to your agent, Mr. Bell, Berkeley, for the above-named Pills, for wind in the stomach, from which I suffered excruciating pain for a length of time, having tried nearly every remedy prescribed, but without deriving any benefit at all. After taking two bottles of your valuable Pills I was quite restored to my usual state of health. Please give this publicity for the benefit of those who may thus be afflicted.—I am, Sir, yours truly, Henry Allpass.—To the Proprietors of Norton's Camomile Pills.

BANKS.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.—

Incorporated by Royal Charter.

EXCHANGE.

	Per Rupee.	
On London at 6 months' sight	1s. 10 7/8d.	do.
" 3 do.	1s. 10 5/8d.	do.
" 1 do.	1s. 10 7/16d.	do.
" demand	1s. 10 3/8d.	do.
On Scotland and Ireland demand	1s. 10 3/8d.	do.
On Paris demand	1s. 10 1/4d.	do.
On Circular Notes payable in Egypt, Syria, the Continent of Europe, America, &c.	1s. 10 1/4d.	do.

DISCOUNT.

On Government Acceptance	3	per cent.
" Advances on Govt. Securities	4 to 5	ditto
" Other approved Bills	6 to 7	ditto

No Drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50. Sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

All Treasury Drafts, Hoondees and other orders for realization, to be endorsed "Pay the Oriental Bank Corporation, or order."

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Office, or by letter to the Agent.

Bombay, 7th November 1870.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK of INDIA, LONDON, and CHINA.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

LONDON BANKERS.

Bank of England. | London Joint Stock Bank.

MONEY REMITTED

At current rates of Exchange by the Bank's Drafts on its Branches and Agencies in the East, and

On LONDON | On IRELAND,
" SCOTLAND, | " PARIS,

And also on the principal Towns in the Australian Colonies.

If desired, the Bank will send the Draft direct to the party whose address is given.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

At the rate of two per cent per annum on the daily balance up to one lac of rupees. The Accounts are credited with interest half-yearly, on 30th June and 31st December.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

When fixed for 12 months .... 5 per cent per annum.

All Letters should be addressed, and Hoondies made payable, to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—

(Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March and by Imperial Decree of 25th July 1864.)

Recognised by the International Convention of 30th April 1862, and by Act No. VIII. of 1864, of the Legislative Council of India, and by Amended Act of 1867.

Subscribed and Paid-up Capital £3,200,000
Reserve Fund 800,000

Head Office—PARIS.

Agencies.

Bourbon (Reunion), London, Alexandria, Calcutta, Hongkong, Saigon, Shanghai and Yokohama.

London Bankers.

The Union Bank of London; Messrs. C. J. Hambro and Sons.

Agents in Scotland.—National Bank of Scotland.

Agents in Ireland.—The Munster Bank, Limited. The Belfast Banking Company.

TERMS OF BUSINESS.

The Bank grants Drafts and Letters of Credit, and purchases and collects Bills, on the above places, and on all the principal Cities and Towns on the Continent of Europe.

Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on current deposits on the minimum monthly balances.

Investments and sales of all descriptions of British and Foreign Securities, &c., effected.

The Bank takes charge of Securities for customers, and receive Dividends on Indian and Foreign Funds, Railway and other Shares.

Every other description of Banking business transacted.

All remittances to be endorsed "Pay Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris, or order." E. J. HARDCASTLE, Manager.

14, Rampart Row, Bombay, 25th August 1869.

AGRA BANK (Limited).—

Capital—£1,000,000 (One Million Sterling).

In 100,000 Shares of £10 each.

Head Office—Nicholas Lane, Lombard Street, London, E.C.

London Bankers.

The Bank of England

Messrs. Glyn & Co.

and

The National Bank of Scotland.

Edinburgh Branch—17 St. Andrew Square.

Branches in India and China.

Calcutta | Agra. | Kurrachee. | Shanghai.
Madras. | Bombay. | Lahore. | Hongkong.

The Bombay Manager grants Bills of Exchange at the following rates on London at 6 months sight at 1/10 11/16 per Rupee.

4	do.	1/10 9/16	"
3	do.	1/10 7/16	"
2	do.	1/10 3/8	"
1	do.	1/10 5/16	"
On demand		1/10 1/4	"
On Scotland		1/10 1/4	"
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe		1/10 1/8	"

No drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50, and sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

Interest Charged.

On Loans on Government Paper and Railway Shares.
3 Months............ 5 per cent. per annum.
" " 1 to 2 " .... 4 per cent. per annum.
" on other approved securities
3 Months............ 6 per cent. per annum.

Interests.

On Deposits repayable on demand will be credited half-yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 upon all accounts the balances of which have not during the six months fallen below Rs. 1,000. When such has been the case, no interest will be allowed.

On Fixed Deposits subject to 3 months' Notice of withdrawal 3 per cent. per annum.
Do. 6 do. 4
Do. 12 do. 5

The Bank takes charge of Government Paper and other Securities for constituents without charge.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation should be made payable to the Agra Bank (Limited), or order.

Hours of business, 10 to 3; Saturday, 10 to 1.

EDWARD MORRISS, Manager.

Bombay, 27th October, 1870.

INSURANCES.

COMPAGNIE LYONNAISE D'ASSURANCES MARITIMES—LYONS.

—The undersigned having been appointed AGENTS of the above-mentioned MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY are now prepared to accept Risks and grant Policies on every kind of Produce, either by Steamer or by Sailing Vessel to any Port.

All risks accepted by the Compagnie Lyonnaise d'Assurances Maritimes are participated in equally by the following old-established French Companies, viz.:—

Le Lloyd Francais, established 33 years.
La Compagnie Francaise, established 10 years.

Bombay, 19th April 1870. GADDUM & Co.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.—

Capital £2,000,000 sterling; Funds in hand exceed £1,300,000.

Fire premiums for	1859	£228,314
Do.	1861	292,402
Do.	1863	341,668
Do.	1865	414,733
Do.	1867	460,553
Showing an increase over 1859 of		£232,239

Policies covering risks on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. Detached Bungalows and Household Furniture both in Bombay and in the Mofussil insured on very favourable terms.

Life Branch.

Life premiums for	1860	£73,150
Do.	1862	105,703
Do.	1864	152,159

The undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co., Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

Bombay, 1st January 1869.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE and LIFE.

Head Office—Queen Insurance Buildings, Liverpool.

Capital—£2,000,000 (Two Millions).

Trustees.—Thomas Edwards Moss, Esq., Christopher Bushell, Esq., and Edward Heath, Esq.

Directors.

Chairman—Bernard Hall, Esq.

Deputy Chairmen—William Hind, Esq., Patrick Hunter, Esq.

John Bateson, Esq.	William Hickman, Esq.
John Bingham, Esq.	R. W. Kelley, Esq.
William Bottomley, Esq.	George B. Kerferd, Esq.
T. Ridgway Bridson, Esq.	Peter Maxwell, Esq.
Alfred H. Cowie, Esq.	Peter M'Lagan, Esq.
Robert C. Crosbie, Esq.	John T. Pagan, Esq.
William Dalgish, Esq.	Clare Sewell Read, Esq.
Henry Duckworth, Esq.	John Sharp, Esq.
William Forbes, Esq.	N. W. J. Strode, Esq.
Andrew Galbraith, Esq.	J. B. Thomson, Esq.
Charlton R. Hall, Esq.	C. J. Thomas, Esq.

H. C. Tunnicliffe, Esq.

Actuary and General Manager.—J. Moncrieff Wilson, Esq.

Sub-Manager—Thomas Walton Thomson.

Bankers—The Liverpool Commercial Bank, and the National Provincial Bank of England.

Auditors—Messrs. Harmood, Banner & Son, Accountants.

Physicians—James Turnbull, M.D., Liverpool J. E. Pollock, M.D., London; F. S. Stedman, M.D., Bombay.

The rates of Premium for Fire and Life Insurances will be found as moderate as those of other First Class Offices. Policies are issued under the Life branch of this Company recently established in Bombay, on Civil lives, and Military lives in Civil employ.

For further information and particulars, and for prospectuses, &c., regarding Fire and Life Insurances, apply to LAWRENCE & Co.,

Bombay, 1st Jan. 1868. Agents in Bombay.

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—Established 1825.

With which is now united

THE COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

CLOSE OF THE PRESENT BONUS PERIOD, on 15th November 1870.

PERSONS who may assure before that date, will have a share in the Division of Profits to be made in 1871, which will include the whole divisible Profits which have arisen since 15th NOVEMBER 1865.

COLONIAL AND FOREIGN ASSURANCES.

An Amalgamation having been formed between the STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY and the COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, the business of the United Companies will henceforth be conducted under the title of

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

THE ANNUAL REVENUE of the Standard Company is now upwards of £710,428, and the Accumulated Funds amount to upwards of £4,284,648 sterling. The New Business transacted during the past year amounted to the large sum of £1,110,347 sterling, the corresponding Premiums amounting to £38,532 per annum.

MODERATE RATES charged for residence in the Colonies, India, and other places abroad.

LOCAL BOARDS and AGENCIES in India and in all the British Colonies, where every facility will be afforded in the transaction of business, and where Premiums may be received and Claims paid.

Immediate reduction of Premium on return to Europe, or their temperate climate, without Medical Certificate.

PROFITS divided every five years

The New Colonial and Foreign Prospectus may be had on application at the Chief Offices of the Company, or to the Agents at home or abroad.

WILL. THOS. THOMSON, Manager and Actuary.

D. CLUNIE GREGOR, Colonial and Foreign Secretary.

Bombay Board.

H. Prentis, Esq. | W. Nixon, Esq.
J. F. Moir, Esq. | C. E. Benn, Esq.

Agents at Bombay,

The London, Asiatic, and American Company (Limited.)

INSURANCES.

EXTENSION OF THE LIFE BUSINESS TO INDIA.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Head Office—19 & 20, CORNHILL, LONDON.

CAPITAL FULLY SUBSCRIBED £2,500,000
AMOUNT PAID UP £250,000

INDIAN BRANCH—CALCUTTA.

Directors of the Indian Branch.

T. A. Apcar, Esq., (Messrs. Apcar & Co.) Merchant.
G. M. Blasker, Esq., Merchant.
F. G. Eldridge, Esq., (Messrs. Atkinson, Tilton & Co.) Merchant, Vice-President of the Chamber of Commerce.
J. C. Murray, Esq., (Messrs. Kettlewell, Bullen & Co.) Merchant.
G. C. Paul, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, Officiating Standing Counsel to the Government of India.
C. Sanderson, Esq., (Messrs. Berners, Sanderson and Upton) Solicitor and Registrar of the Diocese of Calcutta.

Manager in India.

C. H. OGBOURNE, Esquire.

ADVANTAGES OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC.

1. The rates of premium are moderate (generally lower than other Offices), and the conditions of assurance liberal.
2. Premia are received in Yearly, Half-yearly, Quarterly, or Monthly Instalments.
3. Claims are paid one month after satisfactory proof of death.
4. Lives assured at Indian rates (not being seafaring persons) are permitted to reside in any part of the world in time of peace.
5. The office is a comparatively young one (first Policy issued in 1862), and is therefore free from old Liabilities.
6. It possesses a very large Capital, the whole of which is fully subscribed.
7. Its investments are all of a first-class character.
8. The Life Funds are allowed to accumulate in Special Trust for the primary security of Life Policies.
9. The expenses of management are guaranteed by the Deed of Settlement not to exceed 10 per cent. of the Premium Income.
10. The London Direction consists of first-class City Merchants, who look after the business themselves, who are all Shareholders in the Company, and nearly all of whom have been on the Board from the commencement.
11. The large Bonus declared to Policyholders at the declaration of Profits up to December 1867.
12. The first-class position which the office holds at home, as shown by the price of its Shares on the London Stock Exchange.

SURRENDER VALUES.

Policies are purchased by this Company at an equitable value after payment of Premiums for three years.

GENERAL REGULATIONS

The English rate takes effect from the date of departure for Europe from Alexandria or Port Said, and the Indian rate from the date of arrival at either of those places outward bound.

Medical Fees and Stamp Duty are paid by the Company. No Entrance Fee or other payment is required of the Assured beyond the Premium.

The following Agents have been appointed in connexion with the Life Department:—

Agra	Uncovenanted Service Bank.
Allahabad	C. J. Cooke, Esq., Bank of Bengal.
Benares Districts	J. G. Bachman, Esq.
Behar Districts	J. Almeida, Esq.
Bangalore	N. R. Bain, Esq.
Bombay	Messrs. Geo. W. Wheatley & Co.
Cawnpore	Bank of Upper India.
Ditto	W. Neill, Esq., Bank of Bengal.
Chumparun	James Berg, Esq.
Chumparun Districts	E. C. Lamb, Esq.
Dalhousie	Walter Adlard, Esq.
Delhi	Delhi Bank Corporation.
Dinapore	Messrs. Kelly & Co.
Dacca	N. P. Pogose, Esq.
Jhansie	Bazenjee Furdoonjee, Esq.
Kurseong	C. Graham, Esq.
Lucknow	W. Dickson, Esq., Bank of Bengal.
Madras	Messrs. Arbuthnot & Co.
Mean Meer	W. Adlard, Esq.
Monghyr	Thomas & Co.
Nagpore	T. A. Clarke, Esq.
Patna	Messrs. Kelly & Co.
Ditto	W. F. Fraser, Esq., Bank of Bengal.
Purneah	P. H. D. de Dombal, Esq.
Rohilkund Districts	H. Costley, Esq.
Sylhet	E. G. Foley, Esq.
Saugor	J. A. Withall, Esq.
Simla	United Bank of India.
Umballa	Ditto.

Copies of the last Report and Balance Sheet of the Company, together with Forms of Proposal and all further information, may be obtained by letter or on application to

GEO. W. WHEATLEY & Co., Agents at Bombay.

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Established 1710.

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The rate on Pucka-built Bungalows situated outside the Fort of Bombay, or in any part of the Bombay Presidency, is now reduced to (6) six annas per cent. per annum.

RITCHIE STEUART & Co.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

Established in London and Calcutta 1834.

Confirmed by Special Act of Parliament, 6, William IV., Cap. 6?.

Subscribed Capital .... £ 500,000.
Paid-up Capital .... £ 50,000.
Invested Capital and accumulated assets...Rs. 84,37,750,

Of which Twenty-five Lakhs are invested in Indian Government Securities.

London Office—No. 1, King William Street.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

Directors.

E. Morriss, Esq. | W. F. Hunter, Esq.
E. Tyrrell Leith, Esq. | and
H. E. Bright, Esq. | C. Peile, Esq.

Agents.—Messrs. Forbes & Co.

Medical Referee.—Dr. F. S. Stedman.

Solicitors—Messrs. Rimington, Hore, and Langley.

After the operation of upwards of 30 years, the Directors feel entitled, with great confidence, to invite the attention of the Public to the marked success which has attended this Society, and the strong claims it possesses to the confidence and support of all classes desirous of effecting Assurance on Lives.

Combining the advantages of a mutual and proprietary Company, and without attempting a rash competition with other offices, it has pursued a steady progressive course, affording all the benefits which, consistently with the Security to Assurers and Assured, can possibly be given.

The Tables of Rates for India have been accurately calculated from the Records of the late East India Company, and are as moderate as is consistent with perfect security.

The total number of Policies issued from the commencement of the Society to the end of the year 1868, was 9,542 assuring...	£8,650,615- 8-11
And the amount of claims paid during the same period was	£1,693,344-18- 6
The Assets of the Society in England and India on the 1st December 1868 were...	£843,758-15- 4

A reduction of 50 per cent. on the Premia of Policies entitled to participate in the profits was declared on the 12th May 1868.

So that the Annual Premium of an Individual insuring on the Profit Scale at the age of 30, in the sum of Rs. 10,000 would be, at the Civil rate	Rs. 480 0 0
And after 6 years he would be entitled to a reduction of 50 per cent. for Profit	" 240 0 0
Net Annual Premium...	Rs. 240 0 0
Or at the reduced English rate...	Rs. 246 0 0
Less 50 per cent. as above...	" 123 0 0
Net Annual Premium...	Rs. 123 0 0

No Society, Mutual or Proprietary, with rates of premium so low as those of the Universal, and retaining so ample a Reserve for its Liabilities, has been able to afford larger advantages than these to its Assured.

The Rates for short terms are as low as those of any other Assurance Companies. Medical referees are remunerated by the Society by a honorarium of Rs. 16.

SPECIAL ADVANTAGES TO THE ASSURED AFFORDED BY THE SOCIETY.

1st.—Perfect Security combined with the utmost Liberality and Economy in Rates of Premium.

2nd.—No Liability of Partnership.

3rd.—Lives below the Ordinary Standard of Health, or afflicted with Gout, Rupture, or other Ailment not immediately dangerous, may be assured at a moderate increase of the usual rate in proportion to the extra risk.

4th.—Assurances may be effected on Participation Scales, entitling to Profits; and on non-Participating Scales, i. e., without Profits, at reduced Rates, for short periods or for the whole Term of Life.

5th.—Stamp Duty on all Policies paid by the Society, without charge to the Assured.

6th.—All Medical Fees, including those of the Medical Referee named by the Society, and of the Society's own Medical Examiner, are paid by the Society, except in cases of Assurances for a short term under Rs. 5,000 when the Medical Fees shall be paid by the Assured.

7th.—All claims paid within three months after satisfactory proof of Death, or earlier, under discount.

8th.—One Calendar Month, as days of Grace, allowed for payment of Premiums, and Claims Paid should Death occur within that period upon tender of the Premium within the days of Grace, or deduction of such Premium, with Interest, from the sum Assured, claimed upon Death.

9th.—Policies allowed to lapse, may be revived within three months of the Premium becoming due, on proof of good health, and payment of a small fine, and within six months, at the discretion of the Board.

10th.—Policies, upon which the Age has been admitted, indisputable, except on the ground of Fraud.

11th.—Policies on Lives in India for the whole Term of Life, which have been in force for the full period of three years, are purchased by the Society, or Loans granted thereon to the extent of two-thirds of their estimated value.

Written notices of Assignment of Policies received and registered by the Agents, such written notices to be served in Duplicate so that one copy may be transmitted for registration at the Chief Office in London.

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FOR SALE, a D. B. C. F. 16 bore RIFLE, by Turner, of Birmingham, Pistol Grip, weight 9 lbs., in case complete, with 200 Cartridge Cases. In good order, and has been very little used. Price, Cash, Rs. 350.—Apply to Capta WALLER, Royal Fusiliers, Colaba.

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